DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

BOUND
AUG 5 '31
64628
16

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVIII, No. 1 New York, January 1, 1921 Whole Number 1602

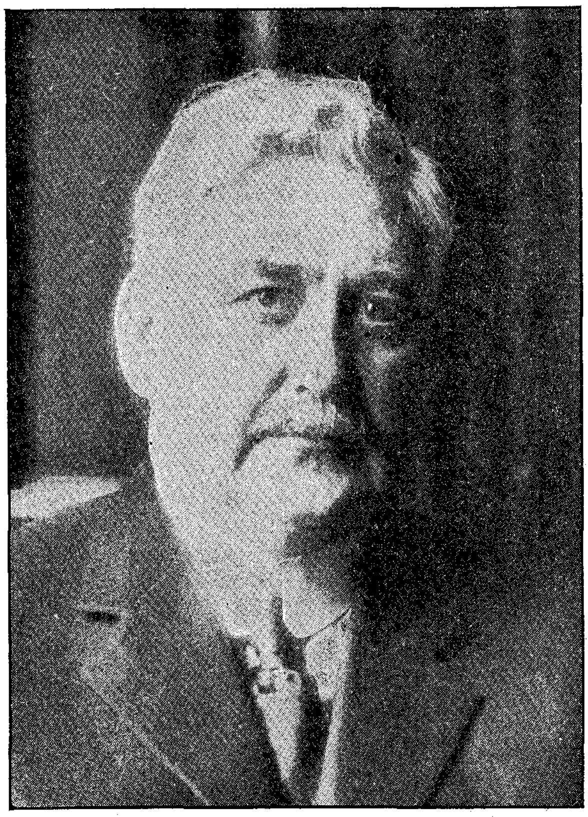
Periodical 171

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

HOW TO FIGHT THE FORCES OF CRIME

CRIMINALS HAVE DEVELOPED a system of attack that is more efficient than the defensive armament of society. This is the startling conclusion reached by the Philadelphia *North American* after an examination of the crime records of our principal cities for recent months. "When a society whose first requisites are public order and safety of life and property proves unable to protect itself against the depredations of cunning, audacious, and organized criminals," can we wonder, asks this Philadelphia paper, if some observers suggest that our complex civilization is breaking down? It points out, moreover, that crimes such as banditry, train and bank robberies, and other crimes of violence once characteristic of only our most primitive communities have become prevalent in our great centers of population. "The plain truth," avers the Newark *Evening News*, another paper averse to sensationalism, "is that in the centers of population no man walks with absolute safety by day or night"; and the statistical expert of an insurance journal recently stated that "human life was never as insecure in the United States as it is to-day."



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company.

NEW YORK'S POLICE COMMISSIONER.

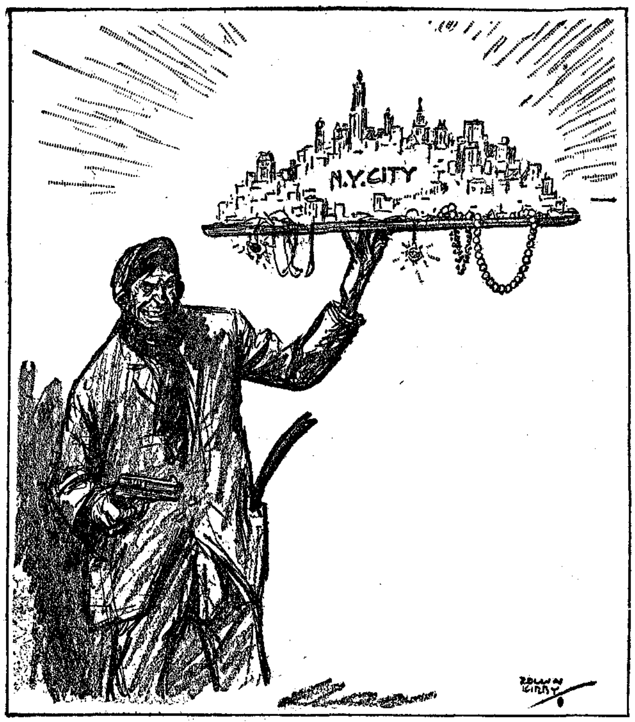
"More criminals have been killed fleeing from policemen and brought in on a shutter since I have been Commissioner than ever before," says Mr. Enright. "And," he promises, "there will be more of it." The sharpshooters of the daily press also seem to have a shutter all prepared for the Commissioner's political demise, but it is thus far without a passenger.

Taking the case of New York as symptomatic of a general condition affecting most of our great cities, we find that in this city, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "hardly a day passes without some daring exploit in brigandage, not infrequently accompanied by homicide." Typical of the most recent of these exploits are the murder of a Fifth Avenue jeweler in broad daylight in his place of business, the gagging of his assistants, and the pillaging of his stock; the murder and robbery of a man at a subway entrance; the hold-up of a woman in a taxicab in Central Park in the early evening; and the invasion of a Broadway hotel by armed bandits at the dinner-hour. Yet New York to-day is safer for cutthroats than the frontier in the days of Jesse James, declares Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel of the Citizens' Union. "There is not a citizen of New York who has any assurance that he may not be robbed or murdered at any hour of the day or night," remarks the New York *World*, which describes this city as "in the midst of an orgy of murder and robbery." *The Sing Sing Bulletin*, published by convicts in a State prison at Ossining, New York, suggests that "it wouldn't be a bad idea to build a wall around New York City and keep all their crooks there, instead of sending them up the river to contaminate the inmates of Sing Sing."

Further evidences of a crisis in New York's war against crime are supplied by recent actions on the part of Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Enright, and certain groups of citizens. Last week the Mayor issued a warning to merchants to arm their messengers to prevent robberies and hold-ups, and to hotel people to "impress very strongly upon their guests the necessity of keeping the doors of their various apartments locked." To quote Mayor Hylan further:

> "There is throughout the country at the present time a great criminal army who care not what means they use to ply their nefarious trade. Life means nothing to them in their pursuit for ill-gotten wealth.
>
> "As the outgrowth of the war many persons of criminal tendencies have been educated in the use of firearms and have little regard for human life. The criminal class has unfortunately been augmented from those who seek the easy method of getting money in preference to daily labor. This condition applies not only to New York, but to every city throughout the United States.
>
> "I urge upon the citizens of New York to give their full co-operation and aid to the Police Department of the city. The department is fully capable to meet and compete with the crime that is prevalent throughout the city."

Commissioner Enright, while insisting that "serious crimes in this city are about normal," makes concession to the popular alarm by asking for more than 700 new patrolmen, reorganizing the present forces, instituting a day and night automobile patrol of the city, and inaugurating a form of curfew law under which any citizen on the streets after midnight may be questioned and searched by the police. He also calls upon the District Attorneys and Judges to cooperate with his department "by providing for speedy trials and more severe sentences." At the same time he started drag-net proceedings against known criminals similar to those recently carried out in Chicago. "The only time there is a crime wave in New York is when somebody with an ulterior motive wants to manufacture one," insists the Commissioner, who regards the present "wave" as a creation of the newspapers. He admitted, however, that during the holiday season there was a "little flurry" of crime, which he accounted for by the theory that at Christmas-time "the criminally inclined fellows, who want to buy presents for their girls, become desperate and so get busy." In a recent address Commissioner Enright dwelt on the numerical inadequacy of New York's police force, comparing it with that of London:



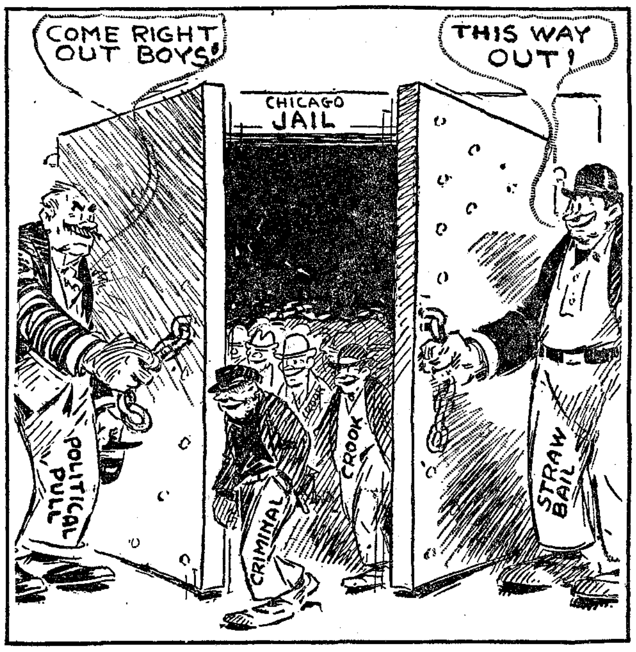
"PRETTY SOFT!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "We have a resident population of more than 6,000,000 and a floating population of at least 1,000,000. New York is a great seaport and has all the attending evils thereof. To police this large city, we have a total force of 10,700 men, including all branches of the department. London has a police force of 24,000 and a detective force at Scotland Yard of 2,000 to patrol a city which has an English-speaking and an English-born population.
>
> "Here is how our department is made up: There are 1,400 officers, the Detective Bureau has 800 men, the Traffic Bureau, 1,400. An average of 800 men are away on vacation or sick leave. Out of the 10,700 men on the force, 4,900 are not doing what you would call patrol duty.
>
> "There are only 5,700 men to patrol the streets, when they are all working, but this never happens because some of them have to be assigned to other duties such as strike and parade details. The law prescribes an eight-hour day, so I have to apportion my force into three groups. This gives me only 1,900 to patrol the streets during the twenty-four hours of the day when they are all on duty, and the city has 3,914 miles of streets to watch."

The causes advanced to account for crime waves are almost as various as the crimes committed. A familiar explanation is that the outbreak is "a logical reaction from the abnormal experiences of war," according to the Philadelphia *North American*, for war is said to have "bred a spirit of reckless hardihood and of callous disregard for rights of property and the sacredness of human life." Another explanation, according to this daily, is that the phenomenon is merely "the continuance in another form of the orgy of profiteering during and following the war, when capital and labor and business plunged into a scramble for excessive gains." It is argued that the motor-bandit and the footpad "apply the same principles as the price-gouger, but, following a racial instinct, choose shorter cuts to accomplish the same ends." The charge of Mayor Hylan that "as the outgrowth of the war many persons of criminal tendencies have been educated in the use of firearms and have little regard for human life" is denied by the New York *Tribune*, which says that few former service men are found among those arrested, and it reminds us that only service men were familiarized with the use of arms In the judgment of this newspaper "the new criminals for the most part are recruited from the ranks of the draft-dodgers—from among those who did not register, or, if they did, are of the 173,000 shown by official figures to have evaded army duty." The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and other dailies riddle the explanation "of the superficial" which attributes crime waves to the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment. One group argues that "it is the effect of illegal intoxicants and the other that it is the outcome of contempt for the law begotten by toleration of the law-breaking spirit." But *The Dispatch* retorts sharply that "crime is epidemic in all other countries also, where the Eighteenth Amendment does not prevail." Another given reason for the crime wave is the use of drugs, and the New York *American* quotes Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in New York, as saying that "our records, as yet incomplete, already prove that drugs are behind the large percentage of crime." The average cost per day of the addict's supply is between $4 and $8, according to Dr. Simon, who says "the longing compels as does no other torment besetting the human body and drives the slave out with a gun to kill and steal wherewithal it may be assuaged."

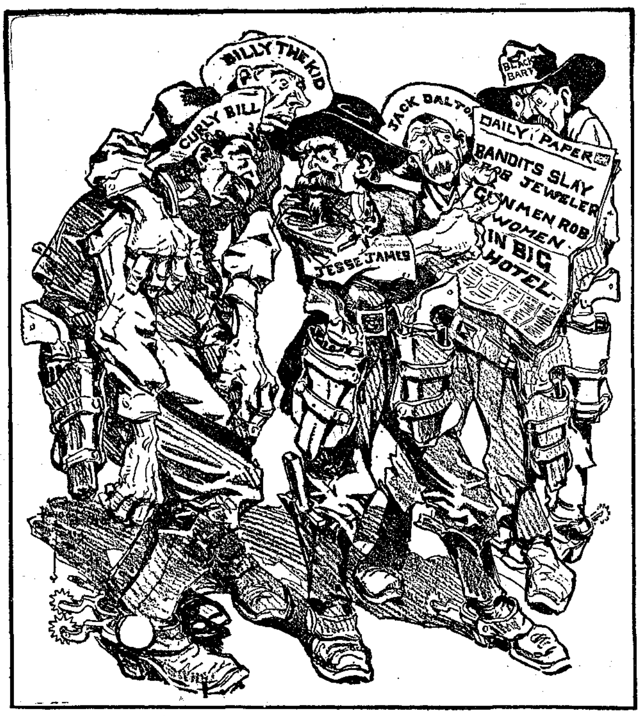
Among the remedies proposed by editorial observers and others are: The formation of citizens' vigilance committees; swifter and stricter enforcement of the law; new and more drastic laws to deal with criminals; restriction of the parole and pardon power; increased police efficiency, to be obtained by keeping politics out of our cities' police departments; and increased prosperity with diminishing unemployment. *The American Law Review*, tracing the recent epidemics of crime to an increasing indifference to religion, a decline in the character and influence of the home, and a decreasing respect for law and authority, suggests the need of basic reforms along these lines.



WHY POLICEMEN WORK OVERTIME.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Judge Rosalsky, of the New York Court of General Sessions, recently advised the immediate formation of a "vigilance committee" of at least 25,000 citizens to work independently of the police; and Assistant United States Attorney Mildeberger calls upon the citizens of New York to form the Citizens' Protective League "to cooperate with and assist Mayor Hylan and the Police Commissioner" in bringing criminals to justice. Until the force of the "crime wave" is spent, suggests the Springfield *Republican*, some such organization may be necessary. But the Boston *Post* reminds us that "on the whole the vigilante method of stopping crime, while effective and excusable in the early opening of the West, where law and courts were feeble, can hardly be successfully applied to a great city like New York"; and the New York *Herald* and New York *Evening Post* agree that "the remedy is not through vigilance committees or through every man packing a gun."



Copyrighted by the New York "Evening Post."

"BOYS, WE LIVED BEFORE OUR TIME."

—Jones in the New York *Evening Post.*

"Apparently the new factor of safety for crime and criminals is the automobile," remarks the Buffalo *News*, which goes on to say:

> "It is only recently that crime has discovered what a perfect means for approach and for getaway the automobile provides; swift, silent, unnoticed, and unrecognized. Cars, closed or curtained, move everywhere and stand everywhere. They attract no attention and, at night, their occupants are out of sight. Criminals are not seen by police officers on the streets. The man or the woman who steps into an automobile after dark vanishes until he or she leaves it. The magic carpet of Eastern lore could be no more effective.
>
> "Police protection has suddenly met a new condition and a new, very serious, obstacle. Crime has developed a new mechanical ally as valuable to the murderer, highwayman, and robber as the oxyacetylene torch to the safe-burglar."

Discussing the changes in police methods and activities necessitated by the use of the automobile by the criminal, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

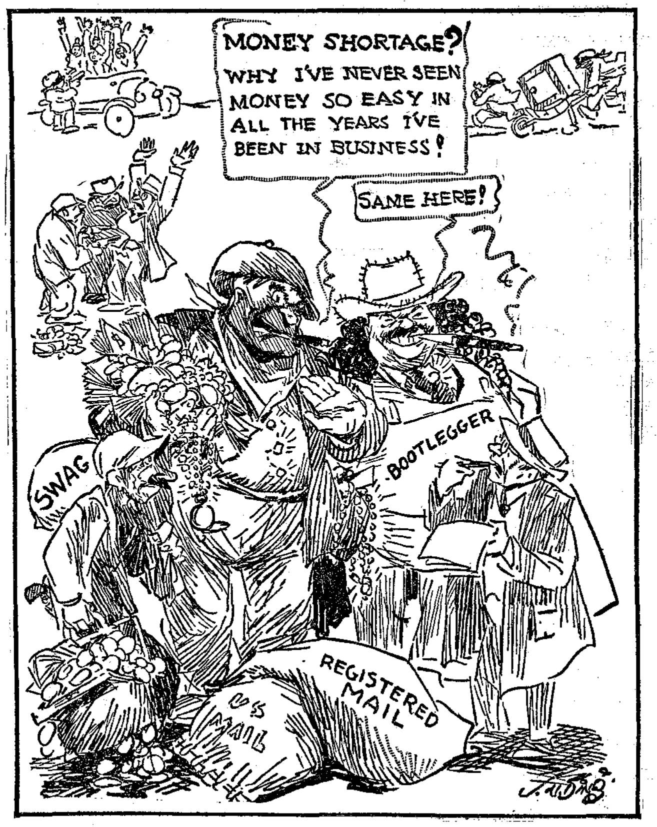
> "Surveillance of roads must be stricter. In France, where the automobile was at once adopted by bandits, a plan was finally devised by which roads running out of cities were blocked off during certain hours and every one within the block was investigated. By following this plan persistently and thoroughly criminals using the automobile were caught from time to time and the roads were no longer easy exits for retreat. It may be necessary to resort to some such plan in our cities."

In New York Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo recommends the "treat-'em-rough" policy in dealing with criminals. *The World* quotes him as saying:

> "We have in New York at present, and have had for some years past, an immense army of young men, boys between fifteen and twenty-six, who are absolutely determined that under no conditions will they do any honest work. They sponge on women, swindle, pick pockets, commit burglary, act as highwaymen, and, if cornered, kill, in order to get money dishonestly.
>
> "The late Inspector Williams said there was more law in a policeman's club than on the statute-books. This sounds brutal and lawless, but there is a good deal of truth in it. When the leader of one of these gangs is beaten up by a cop in the presence of his mates so that he will follow him like a lamb to the station-house or go in an ambulance to a hospital, he is disgraced forever in the eyes of his fellows."

Accusations that the increase of crime is due to laxity on the part of the police are met by the counter-charge, says the Boston *Herald*, that "the real trouble is not with the police, but with the courts of justice." This daily cites a letter published in the New York *Herald* and signed "A Disgusted Patrolman," who presents what he regards as a typical instance in these words:

> "This is the case of a criminal who started on his career twelve years ago, and for eleven felonies committed in New York City in that time was only once imprisoned, and then in Elmira Reformatory, when he was released after only five months' confinement. Yet, if he had his just deserts, he would now be doing life-imprisonment. There are seven cases in his record where the disposition of his case is put down as 'unknown,' but, whatever it was, there was no jail sentence. It is very easy, the writer explains, for a gunman of this type to wriggle out of a crime that would make the ordinary law-abiding citizen gasp. When one of them is arrested, some politician is interviewed, and he in turn makes all the arrangements to have the prisoner discharged, or else to have his case pigeonholed."



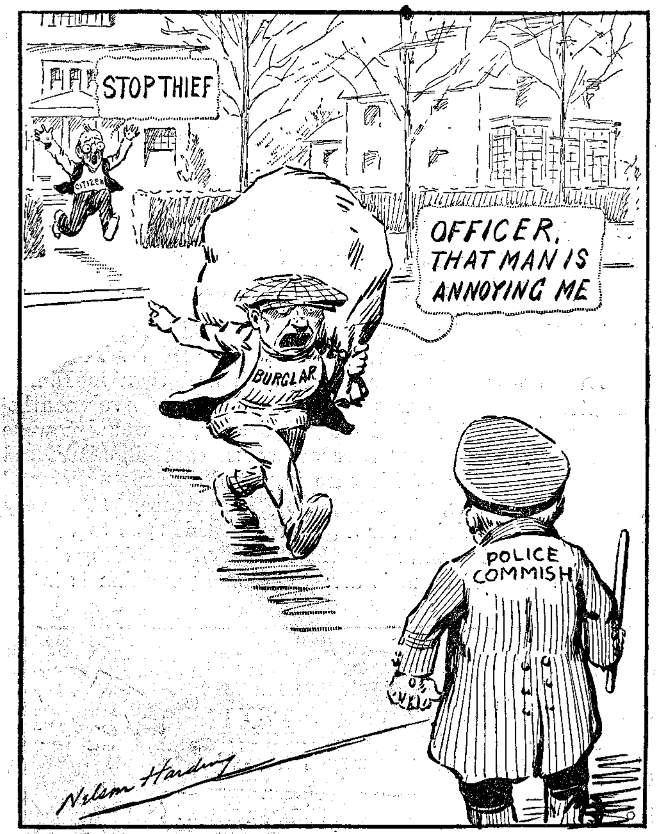
Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

SUSPICION IS GROWING

That our financial reporters have not been interviewing the right parties.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

The St. Louis *Star* remarks that "the problem of law-enforcement may not be simple but it can be stated simply," and quotes Federal Judge Landis, in an address to the Missouri Bar Association, as covering the handling of common felonies in one terse statement, which is: "Get the criminal, and when you get him, keep him." But corrupt politics makes it hard to get the criminal and hard to keep him, and in return the criminal and the criminal's friends "help to perpetuate the rule of the corrupt politicians." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* also is moved by the address of Judge Landis and considers it a hopeful sign that a distinguished occupant of the bench should express the opinion that the courts are largely responsible for the increase in crime and the present unparalleled excess of crimes of violence. But it declares that if the courts are to play any considerable part in the suppression of crime they must work a "tremendous revolution in their machinery," and it proceeds:



IT'S AN OUTRAGE!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "There must be an entirely different spirit and attitude toward the matter on the part of the bench and the bar. Assuming that the police are successful in catching a robber—and that is what the robber himself at the present time does not assume—the road from that point to the penitentiary must be shortened, widened, and straightened, the crooks taken out of it, and all the by-roads and side-tracks removed or closed up and the road hard-surfaced for speed. It is done in other countries. It can be done here. We have more criminal courts and less results to show for them than any other land under the sun. It is not a credit to our intelligence and our common sense. It is the certainty of punishment, and not its severity, which exerts a restraining effect upon the commission of crimes in other countries. It is the lack of that certainty which gives us our unenviable notoriety as being the most criminal nation in the world. We believe in training the young, in humane and reformatory treatment of convicts, in an effort to educate them morally, intellectually, and mechanically, and in a parole system properly administered. All those come before or afterward. The fundamental thing in repression is to bring into the minds of all the people, criminals, possible criminals, and impossible criminals, the common thought that one who violates the law or commits a crime of violence is certain to be caught and certain to be punished. They all have the opposite mental condition now. It must be changed."

TO RESCUE THE FARMER

A PLAN TO STAY THE VENGEANCE of economic law for the wastes of war and the orgy of extravagance since the war, as one paper terms it, and incidentally to facilitate the exportation of cotton, grain, and commodities in general, at last has been agreed upon by the Senate and the House of Representatives, both of which have passed the joint resolution of the Senate Committee on Agriculture to direct the revival of the War Finance Corporation and to inform the Federal Reserve Board that, in the opinion of Congress, the Board "should grant liberal extensions of credits to the farmers of the country upon the security of the agricultural products now held by them." It is darkly hinted, however, that the President will veto the resolution because Secretary of the Treasury Houston suspended the operation of the War Finance Board last May on the ground that its continued operation would increase the price of commodities to domestic consumers. The farmer's most serious grievance at the present time is the fact that "the price of his products has fallen precipitously, while the cost to him of materials and equipment he is obliged to buy has declined but little," in the words of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* "Therefore, it seems hardly fair now to criticize the farmers, hundreds of thousands of whom are now facing financial ruin, if they ask the Government to do everything it can to find a foreign market for their surplus," remarks *Wallaces' Farmer*, which may be said to speak the views of the farm press of the country. And the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Meredith, reminds us that "high prices for farm products continued this year until they (the farmers) were ready to sell, when the price-reduction set in, covering everything the farmer had to sell, and materially affecting nothing they were compelled to buy."

Despite the arguments of these champions of the farmer, however, he is criticized for what many editors declare is a scheme to keep up prices for his commodities, and the resolution to revive the War Finance Board is placed by some in the category of "class legislation." "Let the farmer take his postwar losses with the manufacturer, the merchant, and the workingman," say others, in effect.

"Why are so many mills closing down? Why are so many merchants unable to move their stocks? Why are so many men being thrown out of employment?" asks the Dallas *News*, and it replies:

> "The answer lies chiefly in the predicament of the farmers. They, the greatest creators of our national wealth, have suddenly had their labor made impotent. They can dispose of little of what they produced, and even that little at prices which do not reward them with the day laborer's wages. They have not made their customary purchases, nor made the customary liquidation of their debts, and in these facts will be found the largest source of the distress which has been brought upon manufacturer, merchant, and laborer."

"Unless relief comes soon to the farmer, this country will suffer one of the greatest breakdowns in its history," declares Senator Capper, of Kansas. Others say that if the farmer can not sell his produce for at least the cost of production, he naturally will have to go out of business. "Consumers, it is true, want low prices, but they do not wish to deprive the producers of a just profit," asserts the Indianapolis *Star*. And we read in the New York *Herald:*

> "Producers have listened to sermons, about increasing production and satisfying the foreign demand as a means of cutting down taxes and keeping a balance on the right side of the ledger There is more corn, more cotton, more wheat, more copper, more steel. There are more textiles and more shoes than the country can consume, but there is only a restricted outlet for our surplus to the markets filled with eager buyers abroad. The interests of the country will be properly served if surplus goods beyond our own needs are sold abroad on credit."

The War Finance Corporation "merely undertakes to aid when American citizens wish to lend for a term of months their aw materials or finished products to European interests, to be paid for when these interests have been able to market these aw materials or finished products," points out *The Manufacurers' Record*, of Baltimore. For instance, says this paper:

"The Czecho-Slovakian banks and textile interests proposed to buy from us some 300,000 bales of cotton. Czecho-Slovakia is the strongest economically of all the 'new' nations. She has within her limits the best part of the manufacturing facilities of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy. She is a leader in econstruction. There was offered to her industries an immediate market for cotton goods. They needed the raw material. They wanted to pay for part of it in cash. They wanted credit on the rest, credit until they could manufacture the raw mateial and sell the finished goods. Here was a case where the War Finance Corporation could function exactly in the lines Congress had intended. Here was a chance to benefit greatly he United States and perform, without cost, at the same time, or Czecho-Slovakia a real service—better than charity. And ust as the negotiations were being concluded, in the crux of the situation, Secretary Houston ordered the War Finance Corporation to cease operations.

"For more than a year the raw-material banks of Holland have been advancing raw materials to Germany in just the manner outlined. Holland is no mean competitor in world trade. And shrewd British traders were not asleep. They put into effect over a year ago their export credits scheme, whereby the Government has assisted in financing exports to the new states of Europe, and within the month the British Government has extended that credit scheme so that aid is given up to 100 per cent. of the cost of the exported articles, instead of 80 per cent., as formerly, and British goods are flowing into the named terriories when American goods can not move at all."

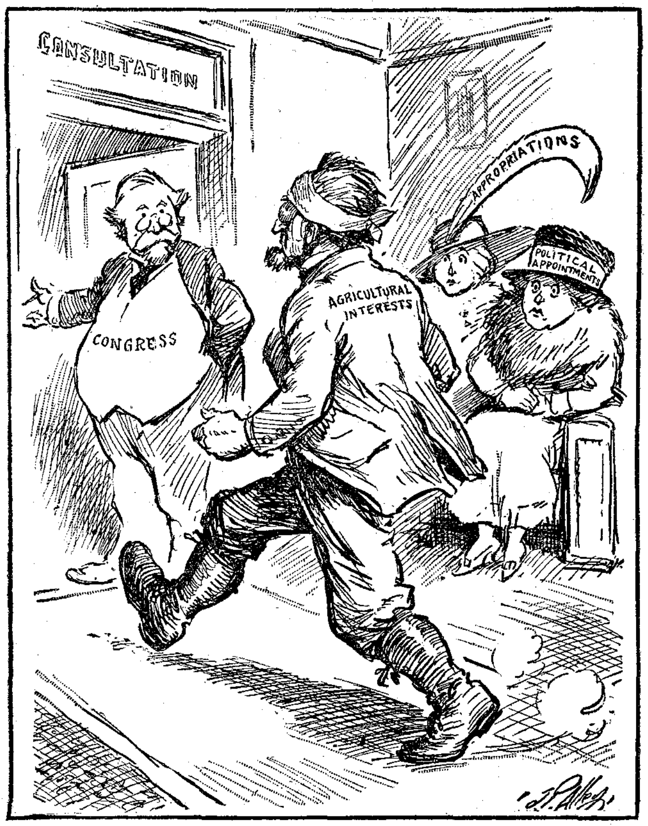
"As a general principle, the Government should keep out of private banking business, *but in an emergency*, where the welare of so large a part of the community is involved, emergency measures should be adopted," agrees the New York *Commercial*, and the El Paso *Times* believes that "by granting credit America helps the farmer and a good customer (Europe) at the same time." Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, however, declares that the joint resolution passed by both Houses "represents a most unwise attempt by the Government to aid a special class." "It would be unsound financing; it would mean further inflation, and the reentry of the Government into the banking business would complicate still further a most delicate financial situation," adds Mr. McFadden. Representative Madden, of Illinois, further declares that if the resolution should become effective through the approval of the President, "the only result would be to check falling prices and increase taxation," and Senator Edge, of New Jersey, who opened the debate against the resolution, says that—

"When we establish or maintain artificial prices we only postpone the evil day of readjustment to normal levels. If we are to keep prices up or if we are to levy some other form of taxation the people must pay, and I am not in favor of such legislation.

"We have no right to direct the Federal Reserve Board to do something that we know can not be done. It is not fair to the Federal Reserve Board and it is not creditable legislation. The next step, I suppose, will be to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to supply the funds."

"The Governor of the Federal Reserve System said in this city last week—and most truly—that no banking system could stand the strain involved in lending heavily on crops withheld from the market indefinitely," we are reminded by the Indianapolis *News*, and the New York *Times* declares that "the indicated remedy is not to help the farmers to hold their crops out of reach, but to help those who are willing to sell at market prices to trade with those who are willing to buy at market prices." This paper, incidentally, looks upon the "Senate banking" as "political banking," and scores it accordingly. "Stript naked, the scheme is to use the people's funds to maintain the prices of necessaries of life at levels which will give the producers a profit," is the indictment of the Washington *Post*, which continues:

"If Congress is determined to indulge in this misdirected philanthropy, it should not overlook the stockholders of the score of little banks in the Middle West which have failed recently because of falling grain prices. They, too, should be protected from loss. Nor should it pass by thousands of retailers and jobbers who have been seriously crippled financially in the readjustment process. It is a poor sort of paternalism that does not extend to all citizens."



AT LAST, HE IS FIRST!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

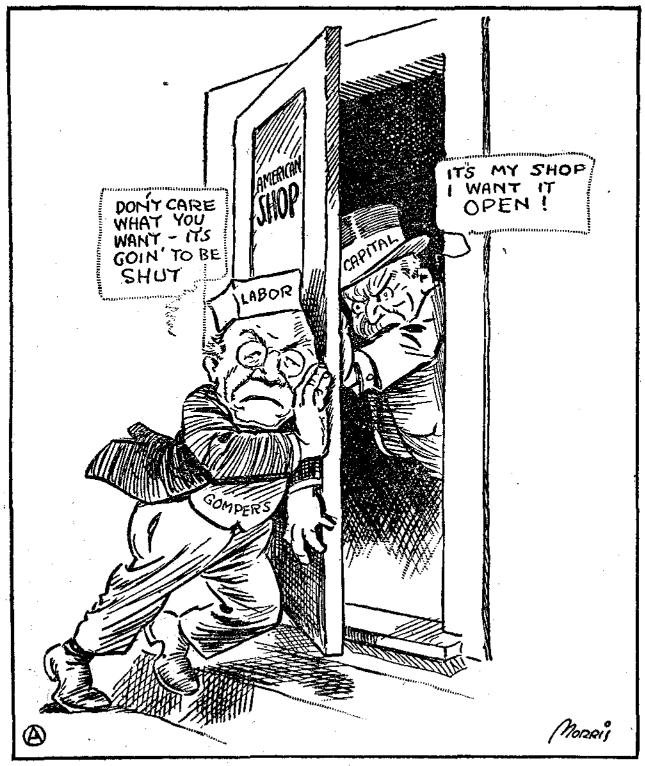
"Remember the situation which existed after the Civil War, when the demand was for measures to resist economic forces that were bound to set in following the war-period of inflation, and which brought about conditions which led to the disastrous panic of 1873," solemnly warns the Baltimore *Sun*. And while the Indianapolis *News* points out the fact that the War Finance Corporation "was not devised for the purpose of finding markets or establishing prices," "it could advance money to the farmers, but it could not affect the prices of crops or solve the problem of markets." Furthermore, declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"If there had been no Non-Partizan League, no Wheat Growers' Association, no American Cotton Growers' Association, and no Live Stock Producers' Association in existence to encourage their millions of members, from the very moment prices began to fall, not to sell their products on the falling market, billions of dollars in value of those products could have been disposed of long before the present low level of the markets was reached, and a large percentage of the estimated loss would have been avoided. Then notes in bank could have been paid, and the situation confronting the financial institutions of North Dakota and other Western States never would have arisen.

"A restoration of the War Finance Corporation, a diversion of the profits of the Federal Reserve Bank from reduction of the public debt into farm credits, an embargo against Canadian wheat, and a high tariff against all countries producing in competition with the agricultural interests of the United States, while they may provide relief sought for by the champions of such Congressional action, would operate also to increase and prolong the burden of the taxpayers of the country, who are as much in need of relief as is any group of producers, agricultural and otherwise."

OPENING GUNS IN THE OPEN-SHOP WAR

SHOTS THAT WILL BE HEARD—if not around the world, at least throughout the length and breadth of the land—have been fired in the open-shop war which has been looming for months and whose preliminaries were discust in these columns a few weeks ago. The fight is on in two important industries—steel and clothing. After all the revelations brought out by the Lockwood Committee in New York of extortion and blackmail by labor leaders trying to force the closed shop, comes the news that the Bethlehem Steel Company is not only following the open-shop gospel itself, but is steadily following the policy of selling no steel to builders who will not adhere to the open-shop principle. In the men's and boys' clothing trade employers have broken with the union in New York and Boston; they have insisted on lower wages, the piece-work system, open-shop conditions, and greater freedom to "hire and fire," and they have issued statements accusing the unions of "Sovietism." The workers, in turn, have demanded a joint survey of wage-conditions as preliminary to any readjustment, and they have charged the manufacturers with "attempting to take advantage of existing conditions to return to old-time sweat-shop conditions." Some newspaper writers find it hard to decide whether the cessation of work in this industry is a strike or a lockout. And since the open shop is here but one of several issues, many of which are not clearly defined, the press in general prefer to await further developments before discussing the precise bearing of this particular labor battle upon the open-shop movement. But when Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, admits on the witness-stand that his great concern has for months been forcing customers to employ non-union labor or go without steel, editors generally admit that the open-shop war is on in earnest; and it must be added that to a remarkable degree they seem to unite in declaring that the steel company has gone too far.


DON'T CARE WHAT YOU WANT - IT'S GOIN' TO BE SHUT
AMERICAN SHOP
IT'S MY SHOP I WANT IT OPEN!
CAPITAL
LABOR
GOMPERS
Morris

Protected by George Matthew Adams.

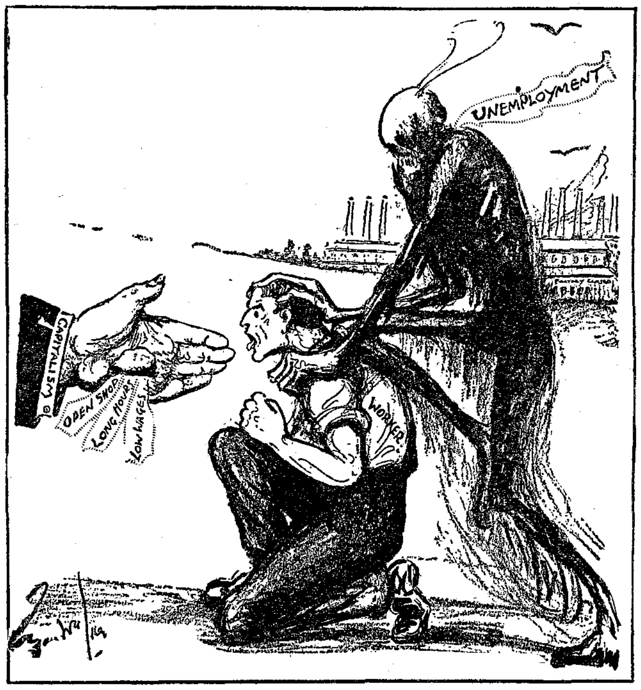
THE STRUGGLE.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Mr. Grace's admissions were brought out piecemeal in the course of a long examination by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee and incidentally the largest individual stockholder of Bethlehem steel. Mr. Grace made a point of avoiding definite expressions of fact or opinion, but at the conclusion of the examination, so the New York *World* sums it up, the admission had been forced "that he, personally, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Bethlehem's subsidiaries, and practically all the steel interests of the country are endeavoring to kill off union labor and to create non-union shops if human ingenuity can do it." The day before, building contractors had told how they had been working as "union" organizations and found themselves unable to continue buying steel direct from the fabricators. They testified that their personal appeals to the heads of the Bethlehem Steel Company were in vain, that they were given to understand that unless they continued on a non-union basis they could get no steel, and that in some cases they were compelled to let open-shop erectors do steel work for them at a considerable increase in cost. An "Iron League" has been formed of erectors who hold to the open-shop policy, and according to these witnesses, its members have no difficulty whatsoever in getting steel from the United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, and other large fabricators. Building in New York is said to have been made more costly by these conditions and to have been held up seriously. Moreover, as the New York *Times* sums up part of this testimony—

> "Robert P. Brindell, of the Building Trades Council, benefited by the 'open-shop' war of the steel fabricators. Since the Iron League refused to permit steel to be put up except under open-shop conditions, Brindell was able to threaten strikes on the charge that non-union men were doing the steelwork. In this way he levied tribute on builders for permission to have the steelwork continue to go up under open-shop conditions."

When Mr. Grace was asked what he thought of the situation created by the Bethlehem open-shop policy he answered: "I think it is the proper thing to protect the open-shop principle." The next day the answering shot came from the union-labor ranks. Samuel Gompers reminded newly elected union officials of the necessity for standing loyally by the labor movement, particularly at a time "when there is so much effort made in the direction of reaction and the destruction of the labor movement, when the challenge has been thrown to labor by employers as it has been the last few days. American labor accepts this challenge."



"IN A LITTLE WHILE HE (THE WORKER) WILL BE READY TO EAT OUT OF HIS EMPLOYER'S HAND."—STATEMENT BEFORE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SASH, DOOR, AND MILLWORK MANUFACTURERS IN CHICAGO.

—Walker in the New York *Call* (Socialist).

When Mr. Grace says that "any character of relations or association to support and protect the open-shop principle of giving service by any character of laboring man in this country is a good thing," he has the full editorial approval of the Buffalo *Commercial,* which says:

"It is just as unfair to condemn the Government of the United States for refusing to sell goods to the Russian Soviet Republic as to condemn the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company for declining to sell fabricated steel to closed-shop builders. The reasons for refusing to enter into relations with the Bolsheviki are exactly the same as exist in the steel business. The Russian 'Reds' have been trying to spread their propaganda throughout this country. They have been instigating revolutionary movements wherever possible with the intention of undermining and blowing up our democracy. A year ago last September, union labor under the leadership of Foster, the syndicalist, and Fitzpatrick, the Chicago radical, aided and abetted by the American Federation of Labor, sought to get control of the steel industry in America with the view of ultimately extending their power over every industry that uses some form of fabricated steel in its business. The strike that was then organized failed through the active and intelligent opposition of the very men who are to-day refusing to give organized labor a chance to engineer another strike for power.

"The vital principle that the Bethlehem Steel Company is fighting for must be carried on exactly as it is being done to-day. The time for temporizing has long passed."

But such unreserved applause is conspicuous by its rarity. Some editors are careful not to commit themselves too deeply. The New York *Tribune,* for instance, calls the situation "A Mutual Lockout":

"The unions will not sell their labor to concerns employing non-union labor. The company will not sell its steel to concerns which deny to non-unionists a chance to get jobs. Boycott is thus met with boycott. It is difficult, if not impossible, to condemn the one side without condemning the other."

The Bethlehem policy, similarly observes the New York *Commercial,* means that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." "There may be the claim of right behind Bethlehem Steel's attitude in refusing to provide materials" for closed-shop contractors, but, adds *The Commercial* carefully, "that it is a moral right will not be universally conceded."

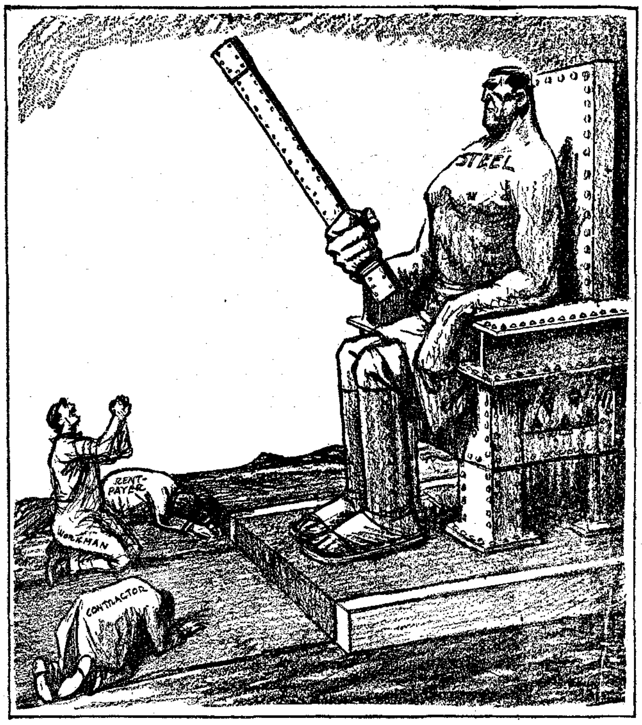
But a large number of dailies, many of them conservative, and in general friendly to the open-shop principle, are convinced that Mr. Grace is going altogether too far. Mr. Grace is "overvaluing a principle," is the way the Buffalo *Express* puts it; he is "fighting minority tyranny with despotism," according to the Brooklyn *Eagle,* which finds "despotism by organized capital as reprehensible as minority tyranny by organized labor." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* contends that there is no more justice in trying to force the open-shop policy "on concerns that prefer to employ only union labor than there would be in union-labor leaders trying to force the closed-shop principle on the Bethlehem Steel plants." Similar observations come from the Boston *Transcript,* the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* the Newark *News,* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal.* The New York *Journal of Commerce,* an organ of business and finance, admits that—

"Any attempt for any reason on the part of steel manufacturers to interfere with the right of contractors to determine their own labor policies is too closely similar to an effort on the part of labor in the building or other trades to dictate the labor policy of the steel industry to appeal to the impartial observer. The contractor is said to find it to the interest of efficient production in his business to employ union labor even if in so doing it is necessary to acquiesce in the closed-shop principle. If this is the case it is desirable both from the standpoint of abstract right and of public interest that he be free to do so."

It seems to the New York *Globe* that while New-Yorkers may be properly concerned over the possibility that the Bethlehem policy has in some cases "increased the cost of building here by from 5 to 10 per cent," there is a much more significant angle to the situation. In general, says *The Globe,* the union has given labor a weapon without disarming capital and has thus created a balance of power, and it adds:

"The open shop as the steel-makers propose to create it apparently means the destruction of this balance. It is for this reason that the action of the steel manufacturers takes on a more sinister aspect than even the most determined and widespread labor movement."

Likewise, the New York *World* sees the "Brindells of Big Business" taking their place "alongside the Brindells of Organized Labor." "The main moral and economic distinction between the coarse Brindell methods and the refined Grace methods was that the labor autocrats collected their pay in cash and the steel autocrats collected their pay in the form of dividends out of sweated immigrant employees." In the *World's* opinion, "the Brindellism of big business is even more of a public menace than the Brindellism of organized labor," and it proceeds to develop this thought in another editorial:



A NEW CZAR.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

"When manufacturers undertake to dictate the particular kind of labor that purchasers of their products shall employ they have but one step to take before limiting builders and owners as to the use and the occupancy of their properties. Aside from the intolerable tyranny of this situation as respects capital, labor, and housing in New York, the attitude of the steel-makers confirms everything charged against them last year at the time of the strike and since substantiated by the report of the Interchurch Committee.

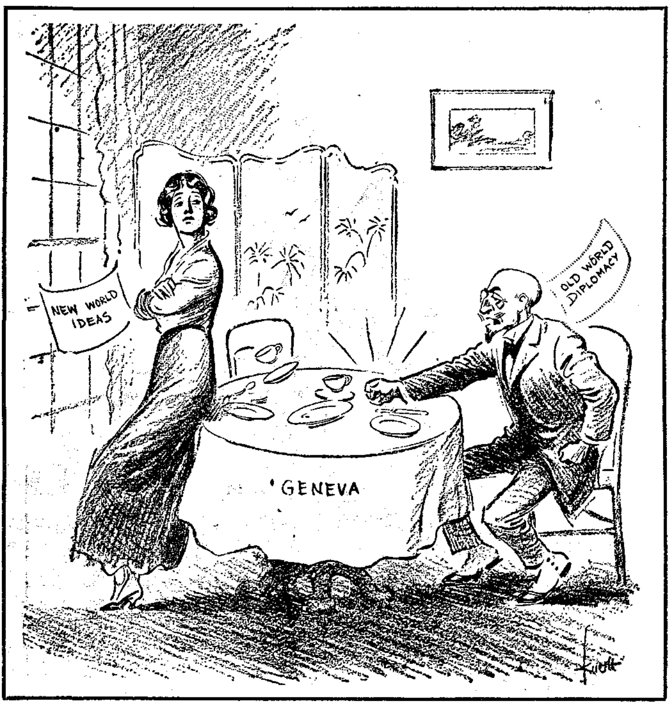
"Thus the existence of an industrial autocracy which defies Congresses and snubs Presidents easily becomes a menace to great populations far removed from its thundering mills and squalid camps of imported labor. At great cost it suppress the effort of its employees to better working conditions."

Naturally, to a Socialist paper like the New York *Call,* the newly revealed attitude of Bethlehem Steel and other steel concerns gives it a ready answer to conservative editors who have been denouncing the "one big union" and "direct action." Here is a "One Big Union" which "believes in solidarity of all unions of capital, stands for the sympathetic strike of capital, and observes the policy of penalizing any other capital unions that scab upon the one big union. It believes also in direct action for the control of government for its own purposes."

43781
DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

WHAT THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY DID—AND FAILED TO DO

THE "FLEDGLING PARLIAMENT OF NATIONS" which held forth at Geneva for five weeks "did more in that time to restore world peace than the Paris Conference could do in five months," observes Charles A. Selden, the Geneva correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, while Lincoln Eyre declares in the New York *World* that "the Assembly's record of positive achievement is scant; the permanent Court of International Justice is the only real and important creation that stands to its credit." Even this is a "court without a sheriff," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, which looks upon it as inferior to the Hague Tribunal, because, while the latter body was likewise helpless in the matter of enforcement, "it was at least a gathering of highly competent international lawyers speaking with weight and authority." The League's friends, however, point to the fact that the Assembly which came together on November 15, while at that time uncertain of its strength and authority, and wondering what, if anything, it might accomplish, adjourned sure of itself as a League of all the world, with real power.



TEMPERAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

True, say foreign correspondents, the session ended in a "row" between the Council and the Assembly over which shall be the controlling factor of the League. The Council, consisting of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, with Belgium, Brazil, China, and Spain as temporary members, is, according to the Geneva correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the controlling power in nearly every matter except the admission of members, appropriation of money, making speeches, and the making of pious resolutions." The Assembly tried to clip its wings but failed. "The Assembly's recommendations have no weight with the Council, and we propose to retain entire freedom of action," A. J. Balfour, England's representative, is reported as saying, thus effectually preventing public discussion on what the Great Powers intend to do with the territory held under mandates. The net conclusions of correspondents are that important changes in the Covenant of the League must be made and that the present League must carry on its work or there will not be another for many years to come. A résumé of the Assembly's achievements, as obtained by a careful survey of metropolitan dailies during the five-weeks' session, shows that—

Austria and Bulgaria, enemy nations, with Luxembourg, Finland, Albania, and Costa Rica, were admitted to membership in the League. Nicaragua and Honduras became members during the session, but too late to send delegates. Thus, when the session ended, forty-nine nations constituted the membership of the League of Nations—the United States, Russia, and Germany being the important nations outside the League. The absence of the United States was deplored on many occasions during the session, and it was often declared that the League is willing to support almost any change which this country may demand. During the deliberations, lasting five weeks, five continents came together on a common ground, compared notes, and tried to solve the same problems. Men of real worth and political standing in their own governments buried what animosities they might have had, and it is a matter of record that the session proceeded from day to day without virulent recriminations.

Lord Robert Cecil, who is generally recognized as the foremost British advocate of the League, nevertheless was not chosen as delegate by England, but represented South Africa against the wishes of the Lloyd George régime and over the protests of France. Lord Robert, by his earnest defense of the rights of small nations, early justified the belief that he was to be the stormy petrel of the session when he led a spirited fight for publicity of the proceedings of the Assembly's six commissions. Arrayed against him, according to reports, were "the old-school diplomats of Europe," who rushed through a rule providing that "unless the Commission decides otherwise the meetings will be private, and no minutes will be kept." This, in spite of the fact that Signor Tittoni, of Italy, had said only the day before that "the only way for the League to endure was through full publicity." Lord Robert's motion that meetings should be public except when the Commission should give good reason why they should be private was defeated, however.

The chairman of the Assembly at the opening was Paul Hymans, of Belgium, who afterward was elected permanent President. Before the League had been in session three days a struggle began between the smaller nations, who sought an increase in League power, and the Great Powers, who wished to keep control of the League. This strife continued to the end, tho not always openly, yet the Great Powers yielded scarcely an iota of their control.

The League soon demonstrated that it had "teeth" by authorizing a force of troops to be sent to Lithuania to maintain and supervise the plebiscite at Vilna, which is to decide whether it shall be consigned to the Poles or to the Lithuanians. Hostility toward Germany, which persisted to the end of the proceedings, is said by correspondents to have been caused by the fact that Germany is too deliberate about fulfilling her war-obligations, altho it was denied that any compact to bar Germany from the League existed. In defense of what she considers her rights, Germany protested during the session against the manner in which her colonies have been disposed of, altho it was pointed out that in signing the Peace Treaty she had renounced her colonies. Now, however, she claims that she is no longer bound by the "colony clause" in the Treaty.

"As the sessions were continued it became increasingly evident that it would be a very difficult matter to replace the old system of secret negotiations by open debates, particularly between nations which had been in the habit of settling their difficulties secretly by mutual concessions. After the League had been in session for nine days a committee to investigate Armenian conditions was named. It was generally admitted that the absence of Germany and America from the League constituted great barriers to the fulfilment of the League program. Another barrier was the fact that the world-war had not been finished long enough to permit sincere cooperation by the nations of the world. Only time, agree foreign correspondents, will remove both of these barriers. Altho it was announced the day after the League met that the American Government would take no part whatever in the first meeting, and that no persons either officially or unofficially would attend the session on behalf of the United States, Secretary Colby declared ten days later that the United States would insist upon its right to be consulted on the terms of mandates as provided for in the League Covenant, and challenged the view of the British Government "that the terms of mandates could properly be discust only with the Council of the League of Nations and by the signatories of the Covenant."

The question of disarmament was the next important matter to come up in the secret sessions of the Commission dealing with disarmament. The smaller nations favored world disarmament, and Italy agreed in this, but Britain and France felt that the world is not yet ready for complete disarmament. Japan, on the other hand, seized this opportunity to announce that she could not disarm while America continued to increase both her Army and Navy.

On December 4 the Argentine delegation withdrew from the Assembly and stated that they would not resume their places until elections of the Council could be made by the Assembly; until the World Court could have compulsory jurisdiction; until all states recognized in the community of nations could be admitted; and until smaller states, whose boundaries are not defined, could be admitted in a consultative capacity without a vote. This action was hailed by Germany, who applauded what she termed the Argentine delegation's stand "against French dictatorship."

In the early days of the session the Council invited President Wilson to name a representative to sit in a commission of the League or cooperate in a study of the reduction of armaments, but this invitation was declined, since the United States is not a member. The economic blockade, which is considered to be the only weapon of the League against covenant-breaking states, was very much weakened by a decision of the Assembly leaving to each country to decide for itself when a blockade shall be applied. It was brought out that no blockade, if all surrounding states should refuse to join, could be effective.

Perhaps the greatest victory won by a single nation was the temporary admission of the Chinese delegate to the Council of the League. In this instance China replaced Greece. The correspondents look upon the victory as a personal one for Dr. Wellington Koo, a former Columbia student, over the veteran Viscount Hayashi. Perhaps the most important economic accomplishment, in the eyes of the United States, is the establishment of an International Commission to act as a banker for European nations entirely without credit or with very little credit. This is expected materially to increase the export trade of the United States and to permit temporarily embarrassed European nations to purchase necessary foodstuffs and supplies.

Throughout the session the Great Powers refused to permit in the Assembly a discussion of their rights, privileges, and obligations as mandataries. Thus Great Britain, France, and Japan are not compelled at this time to reveal their mandate plans in Mesopotamia, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine. The fight for mandate publicity brought the quarrel of the Assembly with the Council for increased power to a head, and altho the Assembly published a report sharply criticizing the Council for its old-school secret diplomacy, the Council held that mandates under it should not be publicly discust at this time.

After five weeks' work the first Assembly of the League of Nations adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday of September, 1921. Congratulatory speeches were made by the leaders, stating that the work done by the Assembly made the League a "living, working organization."

In a summary of accomplishments sent out by the League of Nations News Bureau, of New York, it is declared that each participating Government now is equipped with a trained staff familiar with the workings and policies of the League; that the adoption of a budget places the League on a sound financial basis; that Article X of the Covenant was formally interpreted as "a guaranty of the protection against unprovoked foreign aggression and not as a guaranty of the territorial limits and political conditions established by the peace treaties against changes of any kind"; that the principles set forth and formally adopted by an overwhelming majority on the mandate question will go far toward compelling the future adoption of a mandate policy in agreement with the spirit of the Covenant.

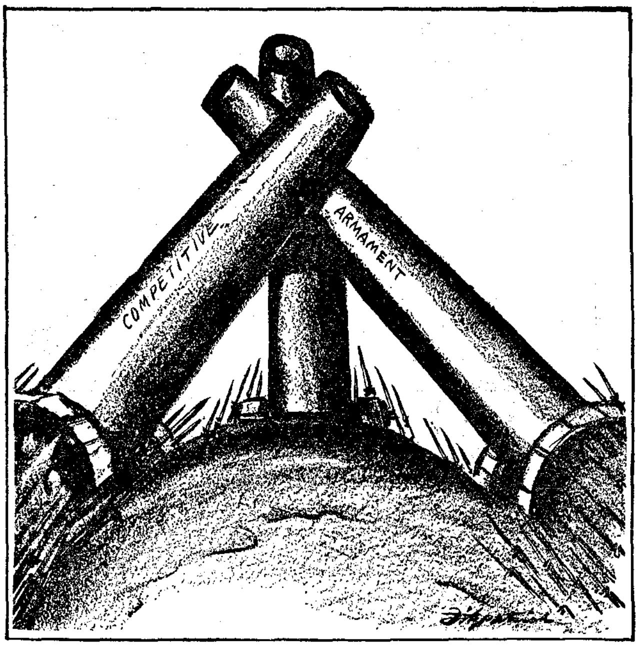
"Only the force of public opinion can change the present arrangement, which does so much to alienate the sympathy of the smaller nations," declares the New York *Times.* As to the general success of the League, we are told by N. W. Rowell, Canadian delegate, that—

> "The first Assembly of the League of Nations has satisfied its friends and disappointed its enemies. Its most significant feature is the fact that for five weeks representatives from forty-one different nations have found it possible to cooperate on a great variety of matters and international concerns and that as the Assembly progressed it has developed in an increasing measure a corporate consciousness, a sense of power and authority, and the conviction that it serves a great purpose. That guarantees its future."

That the League lived through "the hostile criticism and cynical prophecies that dogged it at Geneva" is in itself a triumph, thinks the New York *Evening Post.* Continues this pro-League paper:

> "The actual work done at this first meeting may not seem large in bulk, but it was admirable and hopeful in spirit. Many questions of procedure were settled. The relations of the Assembly and the Council were more clearly defined. A beginning was made in the matter of disarmament.
>
> "This, then, is what the League has accomplished: It has brought the nations together in council. It has forced public debate upon international issues. It has admitted into membership two of the enemy nations and paved the way for the admission of Germany."

Altho the New York *World* is also pro-League in its beliefs, its Geneva correspondent exposes what he considers some weak points:



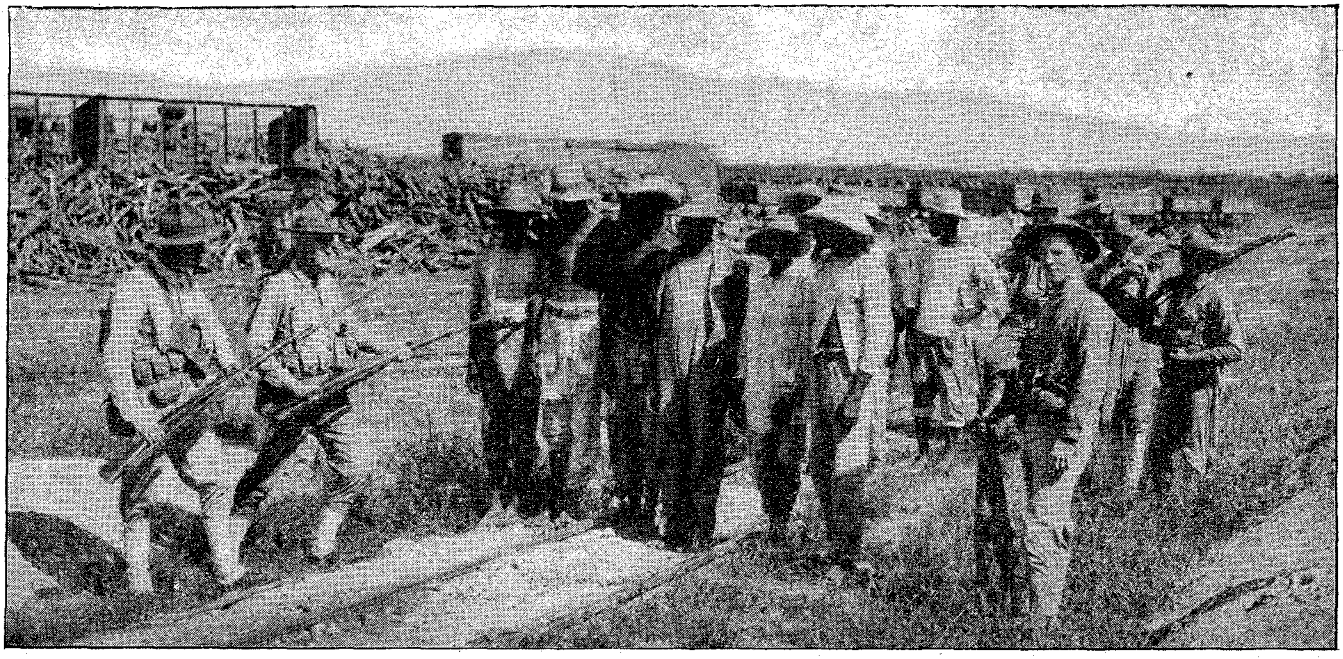
ENTANGLEMENTS OUTSIDE THE LEAGUE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

> "The Assembly debates have demonstrated the three chief reasons why the Great Powers do wish to keep it alive. They are:
>
> "First, the wish of public opinion throughout the world that some universal form of international cooperation designed to avert war should be definitely established; secondly, the realization of the leading belligerents in the war that the advantages they have gained under the Versailles Treaty can be most surely safeguarded through the League.
>
> "As for the principal European governments, their appreciation of the League's value as a conserver of their treaty successes. Their readiness to set it to work—of course, subject to their general guidance—to iron out disagreeable creases on the surface of things in Asia Minor and the Baltic region is striking proof of that. Of course, Great Britain and France do not want the League interfering with their management of the Mesopotamian oil-fields and the Syrian lead-mines.
>
> "Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan regard the Council as the ideal League and the Assembly as merely a debating society in which the 'little people' can blow off steam. To the other nations which are represented here, however, it is the Assembly which is, or might be, the League—that is, the predominating organ of it."

In other words, concludes the New York *Tribune:*

> "The hope that the small Powers would see in the conduct of the big Powers during the war assurance that the latter could be trusted to respect the rights of their weak neighbors has proved to be illusory. On the other hand, it is clear that the big Powers, while perhaps willing to cooperate in what may be regarded as a senate of the nations, are not willing to yield their destiny to the control of an international comitia."



UNITED STATES MARINES BRINGING IN A SQUAD OF HAITIAN PRISONERS.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES" IN HAITI

THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE WAYS, American editors have discovered, of looking at the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which gave a "practically" clean bill of health to that part of the marine corps which has been policing Haiti. The report is accepted as "the only finding possible, in the light of all the evidence," by most supporters of the Administration; it is derided by radicals and Socialists as a "whitewash," the sort of investigation "so often staged by the British in Egypt and India"; while a third variety of opinion accepts both the investigation and the report with reservations, and calls for a Congressional investigation to lay bare the facts of our activities in Haiti.

The naval inquiry was inaugurated, as the press recall, largely to investigate charges made by Brigadier-General George Barnett, former commandant of the marine corps. His letter, made public by the Navy Department some months ago, more than a year after it was written, accused certain members of the marine corps of "practically indiscriminate killing of natives." There was no proper ground for this statement, according to the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, headed by Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, which presents its findings of fact as follows:

> "1. The court finds that two unjustifiable homicides have been committed, one each by two of the personnel of the United States Naval Service, and that sixteen other serious acts of violence have been perpetrated against citizens of Haiti during the same period by individuals of such personnel.
>
> "2. The court finds further that these offenses were all isolated acts of individuals and that in every case the responsible party was duly brought to trial before a general court martial, convicted, and sentenced.
>
> "3. The court has found no evidence of the commission of any other unjustifiable homicides or other serious unjustifiable acts of oppression or of violence against any of the citizens of Haiti or unjustifiable damage or destruction of their property caused by any of the personnel in question."

Shortly after General Barnett's accusations became public, Clifford A. Tinker, writing in *The Stars and Stripes*, a soldier weekly published in Washington, on the basis of the court-martial records, incidentally admitted the killing of prisoners without trial or other formality, in a way which aroused widespread protests against "Prussian barbarity," when it was practised by the Germans in the European War. This was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 13, 1920. The writer justified these killings on the ground that otherwise the marines would have been "handicapped by their prisoners." He also presented a circumstantial account of the killing of two Haitians, Leonard Placide and Destine Jean, by a marine who afterward went insane, whereas the court allots one "unjustifiable homicide" to each of two marines. The whole report is called "evasive humbug" in a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York. "Obviously, the truth about Haiti can not be brought out by any military inquiry," says this statement, which accuses the naval investigators of suppressing evidence. The statement suggests a Congressional investigation, and concludes:

> "Most of the Haitians were killed in what were called '*caco* hunts,' in which fleeing people, often unarmed, were shot down by machine guns whose bullets did not discriminate between the sexes. In fact, all the killings of Haitians by marines were 'indiscriminate killings,' illegal and unjustified by international or any law other than that of force."

The Socialist New York *Call* and the liberal *Nation* are almost equally bitter and contemptuous. *The Call* suggests that a Naval Court of Inquiry upon the acts of naval forces in Haiti might be regarded as a theme for a comic opera. Far and solidly on the other side of the fence are the New York *Tribune* and the New York *World*, respectively Republican and Democratic, but in thorough agreement on the subject of the marines in Haiti. "Such a charge was out of harmony with the record of the marine corps, with its high reputation for discipline and self-control," says *The Tribune*. "It has earned the gratitude of the Haitian people," comments *The World*. "It is well to have its services more fully known, not merely for the confusion of hostile critics, but in confirmation of the good name it has earned so often in other fields of duty." The New York *Evening Post* concludes an editorial of mild agreement with these encomiums with the observation that—

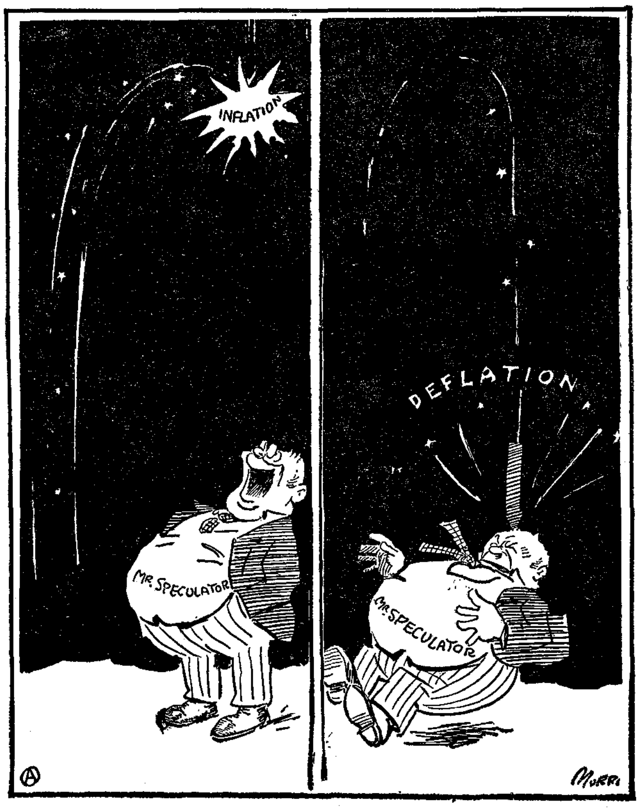
> "This report does not dispose of the question of the justice of our rule in Haiti. President Dartiguenave from the beginning attributed small importance to the naval inquiry. His complaint is against our civil administration, the alleged shortcomings of which he lays to incompetent American officials. Nothing short of a Congressional investigation can get at the facts on this side of our activities in Haiti. All that we have had thus far are obviously biased and extreme charges and official denials."

MILLIONAIRES FOR A DAY

THE COUNTRY WAS SHOCKED last year to learn, upon government authority, that we had "in our midst" the formidable number of 26,000 millionaires, and as this crop blossomed out at the end of the war, they were called "war millionaires." The returned soldier pointed to them as he argued for what is generally called a bonus; the agitator cited them in his arguments that the country was being overrun with the idle rich. Financial writers now puncture what *Forbes Magazine* (New York) terms "the delightfully simple—and absurd—formula which newspapers apply in analyzing the tax-income returns," as they sarcastically comment upon the announcement that the "crop" has been reduced by 5,264 "millionaires." For, they tell us, these statistics were arrived at by some theorist who decided that anybody who pays a tax on an annual income of $40,000 or more must necessarily be a millionaire. "This statistical millionaire is in many cases an abstraction, a figment of the imagination," asserts the Providence *Journal*, and the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* points out that "some men who have an income of $3,000 need not necessarily be considered worth $75,000." "Lots of men who make $40,000 a year haven't saved $100,000, to say nothing of a million," declares B. C. Forbes, in his magazine. And we gather this illuminating information from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune:*

"Webster defines a millionaire as 'one whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.' War-time salaries and incomes in some lines were pitched high, as we know, and it is altogether probable that thousands of those who paid taxes on incomes of from $40,000 to $50,000 for the year 1918 could not have 'counted their wealth by a million of dollars' if their lives had depended upon it.

"The average person, taking his cue from the dictionary, considers a millionaire as one who possesses a million dollars of wealth. The agitator uses that definition also in his spiels about 'dangerous concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.' Government reports should square their figures with actual facts when they undertake the enumeration of 'millionaires.'

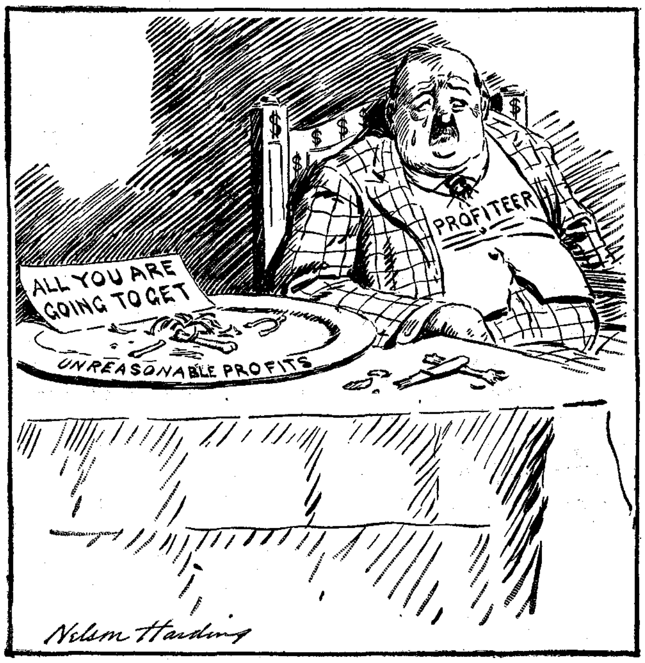


O-O-O-CH!

OH!!!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The report may err in another and a precisely opposite direction. A man who can count his wealth by a million of dollars might escape the revenue bureau's classification as a 'millionaire' by investing his wealth in government bonds returning an income below the arbitrary minimum. More to the point because it is more practical, a real, dictionary-definition millionaire might avoid the Bureau's catalog by adroit manipulation or adjustment of his tax return."



HE'S HAD HIS TURKEY.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Then, too, as the New York *Times* suggests:

"Millionaires know how to pay their taxes . . . in such manner that they do not pay too much in punishment for their wealth according to lawful standards. . . . The decrease in the number of millionaires in 1918 may be said to be more important as a measure of the diversion of income from taxable investments than of the decrease of wealth. . . . There are so many limitations on calculations of wealth from income that almost any figure can be deduced as to total wealth."

Bradstreet's believes that "the increase in the income of the persons paying income taxes may be taken as indicating that the wealth of the country as a whole has not declined, but the reverse." "It is a most significant revelation," declares a financial writer, "that there was an increase of 76 per cent. in the number of persons receiving a salary of from $2,000 to $3,000 per year," and to the Portland *Oregonian* this absolutely discredits "the calamity-howlers' notion that the rich are growing richer while the poor are growing poorer," during the period when, in the words of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, we lost so many thousand names from the millionaire class, "names that probably never stood for a million, nor ever will." The following table covering 1918 has just been issued by the Government:

Income Classes	*Average Tax*	*Number of Returns*
$1,000 to $2,000	$17.46	1,516,938
$2,000 to $3,000	23.66	1,496,878
$3,000 to $5,000	88.95	932,336
$5,000 to $10,000	291.39	319,356
$10,000 to $25,000	1,222.01	116,569
$25,000 to $50,000	4,563.12	28,542
$50,000 to $100,000	14,748.70	9,996
$100,000 to $150,000	40,576.79	2,358
$150,000 to $300,000	89,871.89	1,514
$300,000 to $500,000	207,237.82	382
$500,000 to $1,000,000	392,326.67	178
$1,000,000 and over	1,326,645.51	67
Total	$254.85	4,425,114

The Financial World (New York) believes that the 1920 crop of "millionaires" will suffer "a big shrinkage," because "th has been a 'bear' year in every respect for almost all classes of our people above the ranks of artizans and salaried workers." The 1919 figures, however, will not become available until late in 1921. As to the figures which we already have, we read in the New York *World* that—

"Of much greater significance than the loss of millionaire taxpayers, technically so rated, is the notable increase of so-called middle-class incomes. For purposes of taxation, the expert accountant can make or unmake a millionaire. Among smaller fry the return more faithfully reflects net income, and the growth of such incomes, as evidenced by the tax returns, points to a more healthful diffusion of prosperity than most critics of economic conditions are ready to concede."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF they heed not Sinai, how shall they obey Geneva?—*Nashville Banner.*

THE prohibitionists haven't yet got John Barleycornered.—*Richmond News Leader.*

THE Allies were unable to cook Constantine's goose in Greece.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EVIDENTLY several other things must be banished before war is abolished. —*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

ENGLAND and Ireland are more widely separated by blood than by water. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

CHICAGO wants a mint. The bandits must be running out of material. —*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

OUR Government does not profess to live within its income, but only within ours.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE can all support Hoover's League of Rations without reservations. —*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE quickest way to Americanize aliens is to begin now by feeding the hungry kids over there.—*Buffalo News.*

A HUMORIST remarks that with the doe in politics there will be less passing the buck.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

THE Allies are willing to compromise by giving Constantine something closely resembling Hellas.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

PERHAPS the Germans think it was worth 10,000,000 marks to get the Kaiser out of the country.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE decline in prices seems to have hit everything but what a person really wants to buy.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WE always thought the Prince of Wales was too good to be true, and now it appears that he writes poetry.—*Nashville Banner.*

"RICE," remarks a trade journal, "requires more moisture than any other cereal." What about wild oats?—*Nashville Banner.*

IF prohibition endures, the price of wine grapes will soon enable California to buy Japan and settle the question.—*Cleveland News.*

THERE wouldn't be so much objection to increasing the size of Congress if there were a chance of improving its quality.—*Washington Labor.*

IF we lived in Ireland we would insure our property against fire with one of those big London risk companies and get the comfort of some revenge. —*Omaha Bee.*

ACCORDING to the Federal trade commission the cost of coal at the mine has gone up fifty-two cents a ton since 1918. Who got the other $9.48? —*Marion Star.*

SECRETARY HOUSTON would increase the tax on small incomes, thus hitting the great majority. We hardly thought he'd be as sore about the election as all that.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

GOMPERS says that organized labor will fight to a finish against the open shop. No one can accuse organized capital or organized labor of a lack of courage. They usually fight to a finish—the public's finish.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE most annoying thing about a standpatter is his patter.—*Louisville Post.*

STATESMEN are trying to find a way to put the ax into the tax.—*Des Moines News.*

D'ANNUNZIO shines more in his verses than in his reverses.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE world seems ready to speak softly, but it still desires to carry a big stick.—*Indianapolis Star.*

PERHAPS the Nobel award was intended as a consolation prize.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE problem of German statesmanship is to keep the nation out of ruination.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

LEONARD may be the first all-Wood Cabinet member, but many have had wood tops.—*Moline Dispatch.*

ALL nations have rights except those who are guilty of the unspeakable crime of being little.—*Buffalo News.*

A CASUAL observer might conclude that England's Irish policy is an accident policy.—*Richmond News Leader.*

WHAT will they do with all that Nobel peace money when the League abolishes all the wars?—*Indianapolis Star.*

NEW YORK is the place for industry to expand. For example, just look at the criminal industry.—*New York World.*

NOW we know where the peace award is located, but somebody, apparently, has mislaid the peace.—*Marion Star.*

IT doesn't help much to beat our swords into plowshares unless we can beat our loafers into plowhands.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

FOR the next four years plum-trees will be most fruitful in the northern regions of the United States.—*Washington Labor.*

OUR guess is that no delinquent subscriber to the Marion *Star* will be appointed postmaster at Marion, Ohio.—*Dallas News.*

THANK goodness. If the nations agree not to use poison-gas there will be none of it used until the next war.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

INVESTIGATION has shown the price of coal at the mine, but what about the price of silk hose at the cotton patch?—*Cleveland News.*

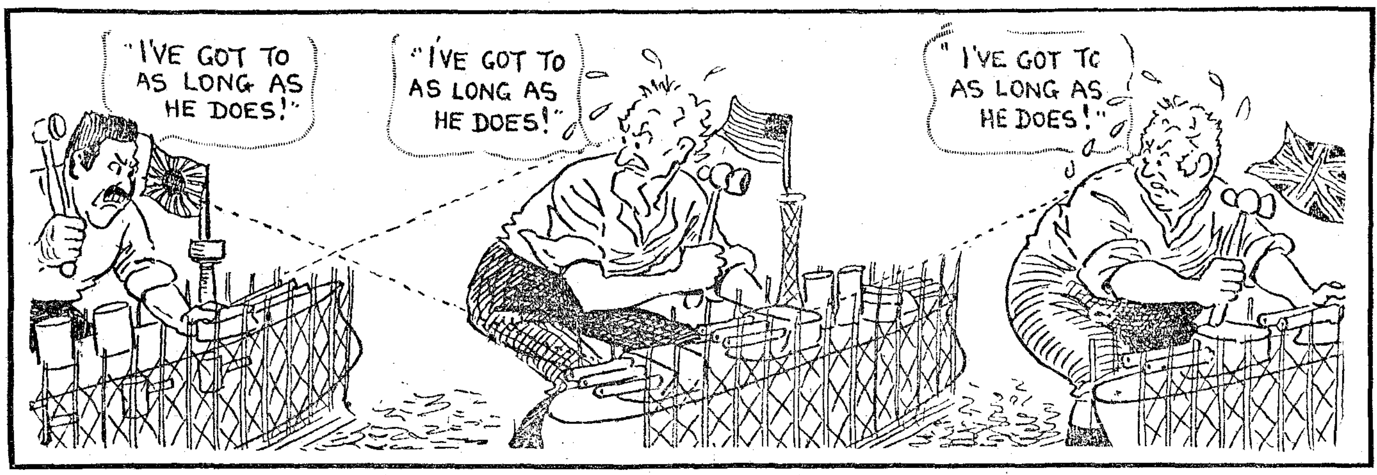
IF we were the League of Nations we'd remove the intervening populations and let Russia and Turkey get together.—*New York World.*

ONE who is full of an ambition to get something for nothing usually ends by getting free board and clothes.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

THE scientist who has captured a prize for measuring the heat of the stars is wise enough not to try it on a ton of furnace coal.—*New York World.*

IF political bunglers prevent the establishment of world peace now, they ought to be put in the very front row of any fighting that is necessary.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE way Canada and Australia have been talking at Geneva engenders the suspicion that maybe Great Britain wouldn't have six votes in the League, after all.—*Marion Star.*


"I'VE GOT TO AS LONG AS HE DOES!"
"I'VE GOT TO AS LONG AS HE DOES!"
"I'VE GOT TO AS LONG AS HE DOES!"

Copyrighted, 1920, by the Chicago "Tribune."

ANOTHER "VICIOUS CIRCLE."

McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

A GLAD NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE—AND A SOLEMN QUESTION

"WELL DONE!" is the message that comes, this New Year's Day, to thousands of DIGEST readers who have poured out their gifts in saving bounty or the suffering children in the desolate parts of Europe. The total now is MORE THAN TWO MILLION DOLLARS. *You* have not stopt your ears to the children's cry of hunger and pain; you have not closed your hearts to their weakness and need; you have put your hands out to them full of tenderness and help in the money you have given—some of you with real sacrifice. *You* have saved the lives of two hundred thousand children! Gladness to you, and great joy, at the beginning of this New Year, for you have given life and gladness to God's little ones who were hovering in the shadow of death.

If only this message could come to ALL READERS of THE LITERARY DIGEST, to-day, what a wonderful shout of joy and thanksgiving would go up from America and from the dark corners of the earth! If ALL THE MILLIONS who read THE DIGEST had done what thirty or forty thousand have done, no hungry children would still be waiting for food; none would shiver with cold; none would waste away with disease caused by undernourishment and exposure. Mothers would weep no more to see the light go out from their darlings' eyes and to lay them away in the silent grave because their turn had not come on the long lines waiting for food from America.

TWO MILLION "DIGEST" READERS have not yet heard the children crying for just "one meal a day" and a little coat, boots, and stockings; and, therefore, THREE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CHILDREN STILL ARE WAITING FOR THEM—*and winter is here.* Hasten! oh, hasten! All the children can yet be saved *if* you who have not yet helped will do your part quickly.

Fathers, mothers, this Happy New Year's Day, as you gather your own loved ones around you; as you look into the faces of sons and daughters, the pride and joy of your heart; as you watch with tenderness and unutterable love the glowing faces of your little children, or grandchildren, ask yourselves how much one of these precious lives is worth to you. How much would you give to save one of these sweet, laughing children!—your own dearest—from starvation, or freezing cold, or wasting disease? Can you count the sum in dollars? Would you not eagerly give *everything* you have, even your life itself, and count the sacrifice small, *if* it would give health and comfort to the one you love?

The millions of little children over there in those naked lands, where war has crusht whole peoples, are precious beyond the measure of dollars in the sight of the living Christ. Because of their utter want and helplessness **He has given them to you o love and cherish.** Many of them are orphans; you are called to the holy task of mothering and fathering them, in His name. They are hungry; He bids you feed them. They are shivering in the winter's cold; He asks you to cover their thin little bodies with warm clothes. Laughter and childish oy have gone from them; He calls you, by the love you bear Him, by the love that swells in your heart for your own dear ones, to love these His little ones, back again to the laughter and health that are the God-given heritage of childhood. Can you enter he portals of this New Year, hoping for yourself, and wishing or those you love that it shall be a Happy New Year, unless, first of all, you provide, to the full measure of your ability, some happiness for the sad little ones in Europe whose only hope for t [illegible] in you?

Has it not yet seemed real to you—the pitiful need of these children? Here is a picture from a letter just received. It was written to us from Paris, November 28, by Capt. H. H. Railey, a great-hearted American whose service and sympathy are now with the Polish Army:

"During the last weeks of the Bolshevik retreat from Radzymin, I was lying, one afternoon, on the left bank of the Niemen, cold, lousy, hungry. Icy winds were sweeping across the flat, Polish plains. The sky was gray and frowning. I was thinking what a rotten, senseless thing war is, with its blood, its mud, and its stench. Suddenly I heard a feeble cry behind me. It was the inarticulate pleading of a child. She stumbled toward me, empty pail outstretched. Hunger! That tragic little face, tear-stained, ghastly white, absolutely unnerved me. I finally located a loaf of bread, or what was called bread, at least. I had weathered many soul-sickening moments in Poland, but I was not strong enough to watch that baby eat. Look at the thin little dress in the photographs I enclose. And I, with boots and gloves and a greatcoat, was shivering. Its mother shook her head when I found her and offered money. There were no stores, and no railroad lines, within thirty-five kilometers of that spot.

"In Poland, this is but one case in thousands. From the Niemen to the Lida line there is nothing but desolation—utter, complete. When my division passed over the bridge, we found cholera and typhus all around us.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST is doing a good thing. Keep it alive! But hurry the food; for God's sake, *hurry* it!

"I enclose my personal check for all I can afford."

Is it any wonder we are urging you, week after week? Is it any wonder that our hearts rejoice over the generous gifts which come from those of our readers who do respond, and then grow sick over the many who are silent? Let every one who has already given, whose heart is quivering with sympathy and longing over the tear-stained, stumbling, thin-clad little children of those tragic plains, tell the story to others who have not yet given. Tell the pitiful story to the churches, the schools, the clubs, the fraternal orders, the newspaper editors in your town. If no organized effort is on foot, start one. Hundreds of communities, and churches, and schools are making liberal contributions, as the acknowledgments in THE DIGEST each week will show. Many local newspapers are opening their columns for the offerings of their readers, and then sending the total amounts to us for official acknowledgment in THE DIGEST. Rouse your friends and the organization and community of which you are a member to give, and to give with big-hearted generosity. The amount needed is very large. Every one must help to the limit.

Nearly two thousand years ago, the churches and the people, urged by Paul the Apostle, set the example we must follow: "Then the disciples, *every man according to his ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea." When more than two million DIGEST readers give according to their ability, and stir up others to do the same, the twenty-three millions needed for the relief of the children in Europe, and the ten millions additional required for the medical and hospital work of the European Relief Council, of which THE LITERARY DIGEST is a member, will all be subscribed and overflowing.

Send all contributions, and New Year's gifts of Liberty Bonds, direct to "Child-Feeding," THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One hundred cents of every dollar received goes to Mr. Hoover's Relief Administration to save lives. Make all checks and money orders payable to "THE LITERARY DIGEST Child-Feeding Fund."

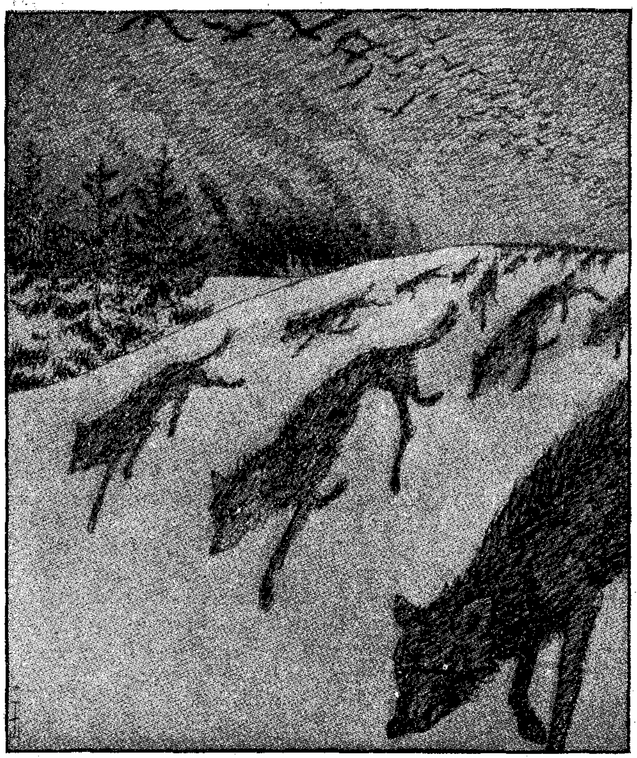
Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to December 20, 1920

$100,000.00 each—"Anonymous"; Commonwealth Fund.
$50,000.00 each—Mem. Fund Assn; Mrs. Edward S. Harkness; Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness.
$25,000.00 each—Mrs. F. M. Warburg; Mrs. E. H. Harriman; John T. Pratt.
$20,000.00—Countess Szechenyi.
$10,000.00 each—Mrs. J. T. Pratt; Mrs. Paul M. Warurg; Mrs. Alice Vanderbilt.
$8,533.59—Citizens of Elmira, N. Y., including Chemung ounty War Chest, Elmira, N. Y.
$5,000.00—Mrs. W. B. Cutting.
$2,000.00 each—"Cash," Oswego, N. Y.; L. B. Price.
$1,330.00—Horace Mann School Teachers' College, New York City.
$1,114.29—People of Greenville, S. C.
$1,007.75—People of Oneonta and Vicinity, N. Y.
$1,000.00 each—Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Van Mater; Annie M. Alexander; Cambridge-Haskell School, Mass.; E. G. Lewis; E. M. Nicholas; Mrs. C. W. Tope.
$800.00—Springfield High School, Ill.
$750.00—Junior Red Cross, Middletown, N. Y.
$682.78—Associate Reformed Presby. Church, Due West, S. C.
$672.60—Fleming War Chest Co., Mapleton, N. Y.
$661.55—First Congregational Church and S. S., Redwood City, Cal.
$657.00—People of Waterville, Me.
$600.00—Ridgewood High School, N. J.
$576.50—Good People of Byron, Cal.
$554.00—Citizens of Seneca Falls, N. Y.
$500.59—Crescent Ave. Presby. Church, Plainfield, N. J.
$500.00 each—George Warren Brown; "In Memory of Harold M. Pierson"; Local Chapter of Red Cross, Redwood City, Cal.; J. G. Petosky; Mrs. Chas. E. Milmine; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Halstead; E. F. Bishop; William Wainwright; Mrs. William Seyfert; "A Friend," Johnstown, Pa.; P. M. Musser Co.; F. R. Kellogg; Myron Folsom.
$493.00—St. Mary's on the Hill Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
$492.65—St. James's Church, N. Y. C.
$486.12—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. and Margaret and Robt. Howse.
$479.50—People of Lexington, Ky.
$463.23—Citizens of Moline, Ill.
$418.95—People of Erie, Pa.
$400.00 each—First Baptist Church, Yakima, Wash.; Jacob Thompson; "A Friend," Ware, Mass.
$389.78—Atascadero "News," Cal.
$325.00—Grace Church S. S., Bluefield, W. Va.

(*Continued on page 57*)

BOLSHEVISM AND THE MOSLEMS

BOLSHEVISM IS IMPERIALISM at its worst, and the Bolsheviki are the world's preeminent enslavers of nations, in the belief of the Moslems, according to a prominent Azerbaijan politician who represents the Moslem anti-Bolshevik organizations. He says that the general feeling in the East is that "all talk about common action by the Moslems and the Bolsheviki is without real foundation." Trotzky's threats to kindle revolution in the East are described as "empty words," and Bolshevik propaganda, it is said, will have no further success. Whatever power the Bolsheviki may maintain in the East will be solely "by means of bayonets." The statements of this Azerbaijan politician were made to the most widely circulated newspaper in the Crimea, *Yug Rossy* ("South of Russia"), and are cited by the London *Daily Telegraph* as showing the progress of Bolshevik propaganda, which was transferred to the East by the Moscow Government "as the result of its failure in the West." The Azerbaijan politician, whose name is "withheld for obvious reasons," declares that the primary test of Lenine and Company in their Eastern offensive was to create difficulties for the Entente in that region, and he is reported as saying:



THE BOLSHEVIK WOLVES ARE ON NEW TRAILS.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"Turkestan was chosen as the chief center of agitation. A committee for propaganda in the East was installed in Tashkend. Turkestan was the first to be condemned to suffer all the horrors of Bolshevik dominion. The Mussulman population of the country paid a terrible price for their original sympathy with the Bolsheviki. All attempts at self-determination or self-government were ruthlessly suppressed, and as the result of a series of sanguinary risings, a once flourishing country was almost laid waste. The Bolsheviki destroyed entire towns, such as Kokand, where several tens of thousands of the population perished. Owing to the dearth of bread and the prohibition to import it from Russia, famine is raging in Turkestan and about 100,000 lives have already been lost through this cause. In December 1919, a treaty was concluded between the Bolsheviki and Kema Pasha. This raised the prestige of the Bolsheviki in the Mussul man East, as it gave birth to hopes of the alleviation of Turkey' fate. The treaty, however, produced no practical results, excep that in September, via Nakhitchevin and the Khanate of Makin Kemal Pasha received 40 poods (1,440 lbs.) of gold from th Bolsheviki, and via Trebizond a small quantity of armament Both parties regard each other with the greatest distrust Kemal Pasha will not admit the Turkish Communists withi the borders of Anatolia, and they are therefore obliged to stop Moscow. In their turn the Bolsheviki are arresting Kema Pasha's agents in Azerbaijan and Persia. While Kemal forced to try and keep on friendly terms with the Bolshevik for he has no other allies, the relations of the Turkish National ists with the Bolsheviki became particularly strained after th Bolshevik revolution in Azerbaijan."

Pursuant to a decision of the Third Internationale, a Congres of the Peoples of the East was convened at Baku under th presidency of Zinovieff, we read further, but it is charged tha this congress "represented none of the peoples of the East, and was merely "a clumsy stage performance," for—

"The members were either Bolshevik agents, natives various countries in the East, who had long been in the paid em ploy of the Central Soviet, or Mussulmans sent from anywhe by the Bolshevik commissaries and elected by no one. On such delegate, born in Turkestan, related how he was seized o the road as he was peacefully going about his affairs without an thought of politics in his head, given an alleged mandate from th Mussulmans of India, and ordered to attend the congress, whic he did without his qualifications being questioned. A scen occurred with the arrival of Enver Pasha from Moscow. Whe he appeared in a box of the theater where the so-called congre was held, he was accorded a long ovation and a regular pi grimage began to his box. This did not please the Bolshevik who apprehended a union of the Mussulmans around Enve Pasha, whose Communist sympathies they evidently had reaso to doubt. They tried to exclude Enver from the congress, an would not allow him to speak, which caused great indignatio among his followers. Their wrath was intensified by the speec of a Turkestan delegate, who drew a terrible picture of Bolshevi misrule and the oppression of the Turkestan Mussulman This delegate was forthwith arrested. The Congress of th Peoples of the East not only failed to further the aims of th Bolsheviki, but, on the contrary, served as a starting-point fo anti-Bolshevik propaganda, inasmuch as the Mussulmans fro different countries who met each other at the congress had th opportunity to exchange opinions about their Moscow allie and these opinions were far from favorable to the Bolshevik The tragedies of Turkestan, Azerbaijan, and the mountain rac produced an overwhelming impression on the Mussulmans India, Afghanistan, and Anatolia."

The meeting of this congress, the Azerbaijan informant goe on to say, coincided with the Bolshevik "adventure" in Persia After establishing themselves in Azerbaijan, we are told, th Bolsheviki decided to strike a blow at Great Britain and sen their troops to Persia. Enzeli was taken without fighting and Persian revolutionary Government was formed at Resht, whic was headed by the "well-known Anglophobe, Kutchuk Khan, who, however, "soon became convinced that Bolshevik method were entirely unacceptable to his people, wherefore he brok with the Bolsheviki and for this reason was overthrown." Afte this a Russian "Red" force, together with Azerbaijan troops an recruited Persians, began an attack on Kazvin. During th fight all the Azerbaijans and Persians crossed over to the sid of the Teheran Government and the Russian "Reds" wer nnihilated. The Persian people are "definitely anti-Bolshevik," nd we are told that—

> "By the irony of fate, at the moment of the *débâcle* near azvin, the members of the Congress of the Peoples of the ast, on Zinovieff's proposal, were taking an oath over naked words to begin a Holy War against the Entente.
>
> "Formerly among the political parties existing in Azerbaijan nly one—the bourgeois-democratic Mussakhat—was anti-olshevik. The reactionary pan-Islamic Kikhat and the ocialists began by supporting the Bolsheviki, but have now esolutely turned away from them. The Azerbaijan Socialists oined the Second Internationale, and at the Geneva Congress xhorted the democracy of the West to contest Bolshevism. The aku workmen are extremely anti-Bolshevik. There is much gitation in Baku and many workmen have been shot. The olsheviki have posted machine guns on the roofs of the houses the workmen's quarters with a view to suppressing disorders. he position in the naphtha industry is most lamentable. Before he advent of the Bolsheviki the monthly yield of naphtha was bout 35,000,000 poods. Now it has fallen to 4,000,000 or ,000,000, and even in Baku itself there are ration cards for aphtha. The Bolsheviki are using up the former reserve of 0,000,000 poods. The naphtha is taken by sea to Astrakhan, ut it is not allowed to be sent to Georgia or Armenia. Azer-aijan comprises the Baku and Elisabetpol governments and he Zakatalsky district, with a population of about 3,000,000."

Confirmation of the foregoing report of Bolshevik setbacks the Middle East is found in the statement of Messrs. Renard nd Dobrowski, two French officials who escaped from a olshevik prison at Batum, in which they were confined for ix months. According to a Paris correspondent of a New ork newspaper, they report the State of Azerbaijan as "only fiction," the head of which is a common sailor, Pankratof, y name, who was appointed high commissioner for the so-called tate, empowered with supreme authority, and sent thither from oscow. Describing the terror in the Caucasus, Mr. Renard quoted as saying that the titular "President of the Republic," r. Nerimanef, is "only a machine for signing death decrees." n Batum, during the past six months, more than eight thou-and persons were put to death on summary judgments, is the estimony of Mr. Renard, who adds that "every night scores f men and women, the latter crazed by the horror of it all, tand naked against the wall waiting for the shots to ring out rom the firing squads." The Batum Soviet is running short f prisons and is "using banks in which to hold political hos-ages," according to Mr. Renard, who is quoted further as follows:

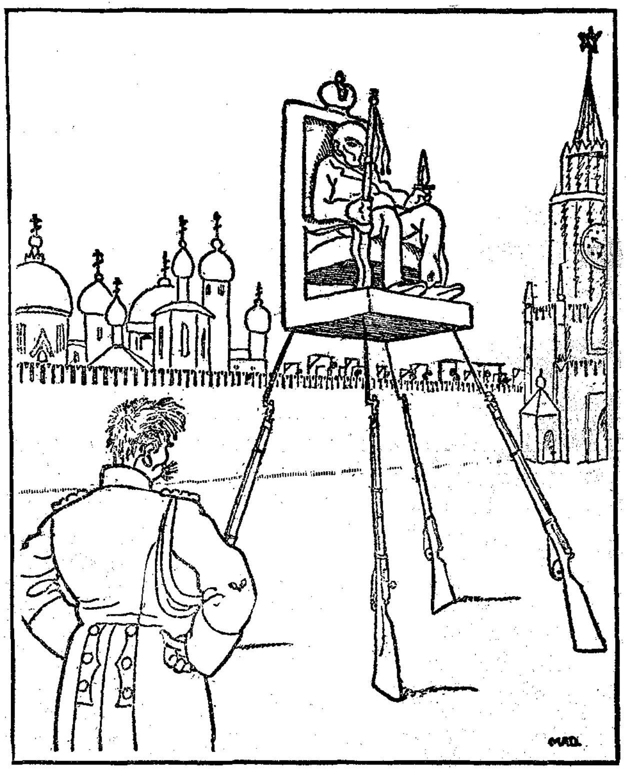
> "In a small room less than twenty feet square more than orty of us managed to live for more than three months. The nake-up of the social groups was greatly varied, one time Rus-ian Ministers and in one case a Polish diplomatist being forced o sleep under blankets with the commonest vagabonds. Sep-rate accommodations are not provided for the women, but, ke the men, they are forced to strip off their garments before he Soviet guards to exterminate body vermin twice daily, the ommissioner having ordered this when the typhus epidemic vas threatened in South Russia last year."

The companion of Mr. Renard, Mr. Dobrowski, says that the rders issued by the authorities of Batum are "like vaudeville okes." For instance, "any one possessing more than two ooms must furnish an extra pair of boots to the Soviet officials." he sale of alcohol is prohibited—"except to Soviet function-ries." Violations of this order are said to be punished by eath and the stock of liquor belonging to the person violating he order is "confiscated and drunk in nightly banquets by Pankratof and his colleagues." Mr. Renard believes Bolshev-sm will necessarily work out Russian salvation, because:

> "It is a necessary antidote for the prewar Czarism. I am confident that the absorption of this virulent poison will restore Russia to normal life. To-day Bolshevism is merely Czarism upside down. It is merely an oligarchy of adventurers who are ruling by the same means as the Czar ruled. It is neither a dictatorship of the proletariat nor the application of Marxism. It is a régime of terror for the benefit of a few individuals rather than for the benefit of a few ideals."

ITALY AND GERMANY FRIENDS AGAIN

RESUMPTION OF TRADE and diplomatic relations between Italy and Germany is taken as the best sign of the renewal of Italo-German friendship on what some Italian newspapers insist shall be a new and fairer basis of equality than formerly prevailed. Germany must give Italy a square deal, they say, and Italy will be only too glad to cooperate loyally with her for the peace of Europe. The new German Ambassador to Italy, Johann von Berenger-Gosler, advocates in an interview in *Il Tempo* (Rome) that all restrictions on commercial relations between Italy and Germany be abolished, and says that as things are now, Switzerland enjoys the advantage of buying German products by paying in marks and reselling them in Italy for Swiss francs. *Il Tempo* informs us that the commercial relations between Italy and Germany, which rapidly developed after the armistice, are thriving despite the many difficulties of the present time, and it adds:

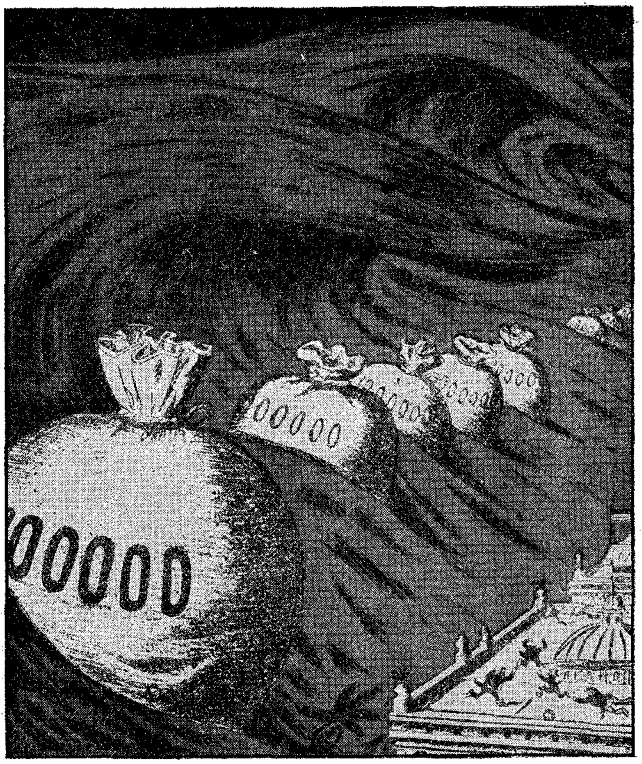


WHAT KEEPS UP THE "RED" CZAR'S THRONE.

"If only the bayonets hold out!"

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

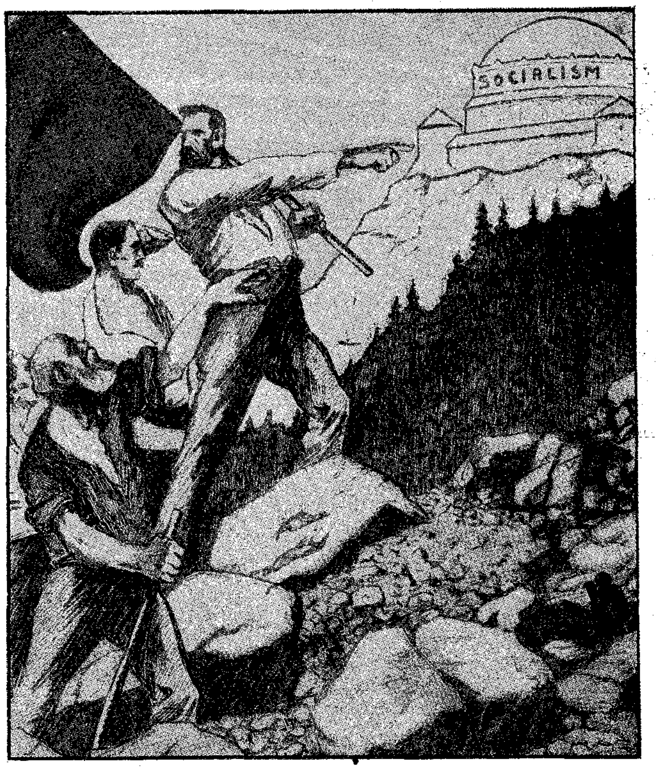
> "Before the war Italy imported from Germany products valued at 503 millions of lire ($100,000,000), and Italy's exports to Germany amounted to 319 millions of lire. After the signing of the peace our importations from Germany of scientific instruments, machinery, steel and iron products, pins, needles, chemical and metallurgical products, lumber, seeds, dry-goods, and chinaware exceeded 100 millions of lire, that is to say, one-fifth of the prewar figure. Present exports from Italy into Germany include copper, brass, bronze, nickel, silk and silk products, raw materials, agricultural products, hemp, tow, linen, wool, manufactured cotton, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, and olive oil in the total sum of about fifty millions of lire. Because Germany needs our products more than we need hers, it behooves German traders to give our traders the best accommodations of prices and terms and to help our industries and exchanges by creating favorable competition in European markets. Italy confidently foresees her resurrection in an intensive resumption of all her foreign commerce. Her deficit of fourteen milliards—the German deficit is about one hundred—can be wiped out by multiplied production and trade. . . . Thanks to the policy of Germany's new statesmen and to the abandonment of the old Pan-German mania, which Italy always merely tolerated, Germany and Italy can by their cooperation compel the other Powers to practise a policy of peace and cordiality without which



"GERMAN WORKERS, UNITE!"

"The on-rushing waves of Socialism will not be dammed by the dikes of capitalist coin if the proletariat remains united."

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).



THE GOAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT.

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

TOCSIN CALLS OF GERMAN LABOR.

periodical wars are unavoidable. Italy is a sunny terrace for Germans of good taste. As Heine affirms, she is rich in lemons and poisons. Let us not compel her to hide the lemons and produce the poisons."

On the subject of renewal of diplomatic relations between Italy and Germany the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* observes:

> "Germany has enormous interest in our friendship because for the things she needs she must either venture into the Russian abyss or give her aid to the various 'Balkan Austrias' which are on the verge of bankruptcy. She is isolated or almost isolated. The sympathies frequently express toward Germany by different people are mere humanitarian verbiage, intellectual Bolshevism, and professional Germanophilism. Only in a few cases do we find expressions rooted in deep conviction.
>
> "Italy is interested in maintaining good relations with Germany, particularly if Germany will modify many of her conceptions of vassalage about us and inaugurate diplomatic systems founded on honesty. If German diplomacy desires a healthy reestablishment of relations it must first cooperate strenuously in the reestablishment of the peace of Europe side by side with Italy and then intensify to the utmost commercial relations in all forms of exchange between the German and Italian peoples."

In some quarters there is a tendency to indulge in pin-pricks at France, while felicitating Germany and Italy on their commercial union. Thus the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the many organs of Germany's greatest plutocrat, Herr Stinnes, remarks that Paris "realizes with regret that the Italian Government, having abandoned all ways and thoughts of war, is advancing along its path in a spirit which makes it easy for Germany to enjoy again the relations interrupted by the war." The Rome *Avanti*, organ of the Socialist party, says:

> "If France refuses to lay aside even one of the arms given her against Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, Italy can not be influenced by the same spirit. Italy has neither the interest nor the wish to consider herself an eternal foe to Germany and to cooperate toward Germany's destruction. Italy is a land of justice and can not presume to indulge in practises repugnant to all rules of public and private justice."

ONE WAY TO FRANCO-GERMAN UNION

FRANCO-GERMAN UNION is possible only through the medium of Internationale ideas, and the day is approaching when French and German Socialists will rise joyously for common action toward this end. Such is the confident prediction of a Socialist writer in the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* (Berlin), who says that the proletariat of both countries will join effort to establish close relations between the working-classes, who are themselves to blame for not knowing each other before now, but who "never hated each other, even in the fiercest hours of the war." An Internationale that does not prepare the way for the happy *rapprochement* of the French and German peoples is "not only useless but also ridiculous," according to this writer, who says that many who understand the meaning of the basic ideas of the Internationale both in Paris and in Berlin, as well as in other countries, are ready to lend their aid to the task. On what foundation shall this new "ark of alliance" be built, the writer asks, and proceeds:

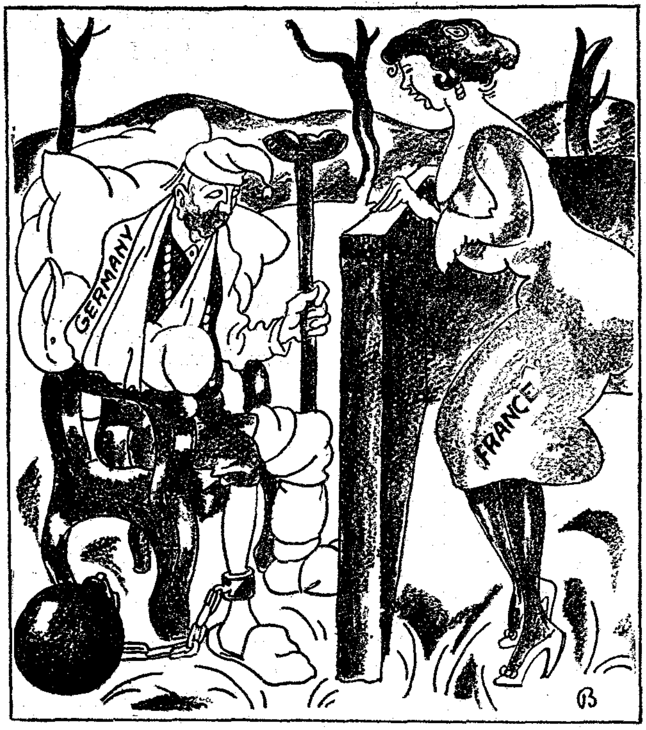
> "The principal obstacle to a Franco-German *rapprochement* before the war was ignorance on the part of both nations of the nature, the ideas, and the strength of the other. Now two nations who are ill-informed about each other and who have no common tie that binds them are easy prey for nationalists and reactionaries. Many efforts were made to establish contacts between the Germans and the French from an international standpoint, but the men who met from time to time around tables covered with green baize, and exchanged speeches and pledges of fraternity, were theorists. Their efforts were dictated by their duty as internationalists, not by their personal conviction. They did not prevent the war, and we may ask, did they not help somewhat to bring it about? To-day we need men who are enthusiasts and who believe, who act, who give themselves up utterly to the work. In a word, we need apostles who thoroughly understand the soil in which they must labor. Their apostolate should be supported by printed propaganda consisting of a true and thorough exchange of ideas between the two nations. The Internationale should multiply the points of contact between the two peoples, and rouse sympathetic and reciprocal feelings among the masses, the political parties, and even among party groups."

There are many practical means for the attainment of this objective, this Socialist advocate goes on to say, and names among the most important the exchange of youths and apprentices in trades, journeys of investigation organized by various trades, the unification of the teaching of history, which "should cease to be exclusively national," and the organization of exchange libraries and lecture courses. He tells us further that:

> "The French and German proletariats should exchange all documents of essential literature, and thus create a solid bond of friendship. This friendly alliance is the only means to banish all menace of war, and it will annihilate the boasting of so-styled patriots, as the German proletariat proved in the case of Luttwitz and his gang. More than one victory can be easily set in notion on these lines of internationalism and can be immediately realized by joint action."

This writer points out that he Internationalists must not nix up in the political life of a ountry or adopt "a dangerous or disquieting course toward groups of the Left, whether they be Socialists or Communists, or avor or oppose such or such a Socialist doctrine," but at the ame time they should follow out their own program with contant activity, for—

> "There are certain principles f high importance evident to ll clear-sighted men, evident to ll proletariats and to all opponts of a policy of violence. If hrough joint effort these prin-iples shall be brought to the scendent, then we shall have ealt the first mortal blow to he distrust which is born of our ducation and under which we anguish always. The future ction of the international proletariat will surely and effectively ring about such a result."



DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

MARIANNE, OF FRANCE—"I would like to be friends with you again, Fritz, but I am afraid that if I do you'll only start more fighting."

FRITZ, OF GERMANY—"Do I look like more fight, with only one good arm and one good leg? When I begin to get better I shall have plenty to do without fighting you."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

THE WORLD'S "COLD SHOULDER" TO JAPAN—Whether heir interests are affected or not, only too many countries think l of Japan and "try to slander and alienate her from other countries," with the result that Japan is "certainly isolated piritually," despite the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the fact hat she is "one of the Allies." This is the lament of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, which explains that while there may be divers easons for this state of affairs, the "most important reason is he militarism and bureaucracy of Japan," and it adds:

> "British and American publicists regard Japan as a second Germany, and they believe that her domestic and foreign policy all shaped by the hands of the militarists. As a matter of act, such an opinion is held by Mr. Lamont, who is said to be omparatively well informed regarding the conditions in this ountry and the temperament of the people. Perhaps it is ot unnatural that the average Europeans and Americans who earn things Japanese only through foreign journals should think hat Japan is wholly militaristic. But militarism is now a thing f the past; the militarists themselves are aware that their rinciples are not in accord with the trend of affairs in the world. Europeans and Americans learn that the Japanese Government is no longer under the influence of the militarists and ureaucrats and that no unreasonable ambitions whatever nderlie Japan's military operations, they ought to cooperate ith us in solving the great problems of the world. At the same me it is necessary that the Japanese should be open-minded so hat they may not forfeit the sympathy of the world."

GERMAN DYES INVADING ENGLAND

GERMAN PLANS TO CONTROL the world's dye industry alarm British manufacturers and stir some sections of the British press to sharp criticism of the Government for failing to protect the "recently recreated" British dyestuffs industry. Agents of German dye firms who have visited the United States, we are told, report "an extremely cool reception, and it is recognized that there will still be a fight for the trade there." But in England this most important key industry, as the London *Times* calls the manufacture of synthetic dyestuffs, is threatened with "virtual extinction" in the not distant future. If that should unhappily come to pass, says *The Times*, the defensive capacity of Great Britain would be seriously crippled, for a dye industry is "essential to chemical warfare." The textile and other dye-consuming industries would also be menaced by the same danger that overtook them in 1914, and the people who, on the strength of the government pledge to protect this native industry, invested several millions in the British Dyestuffs Corporation, and the taxpayers who also, through the Government, invested £1,700,000 in that enterprise, will be faced with the prospect of losing their money. *The Times* recalls that—

> "The outbreak of war found this country almost entirely dependent upon German supplies of dyestuffs, and the Government had immediately to tackle the problem of securing supplies elsewhere. As a result of inquiry by a Special Committee, it was decided to form a British company to develop a comprehensive dye industry. From small beginnings a great concern has been built up called the British Dyestuffs Corporation. A vast sum of money has been expended by it in research and in the erection of great works, equipped with the necessary plant and machinery.
>
> "With the approval of the Government and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, the company last year raised five millions of capital and on the front page of the prospectus it was stated in large type that the Government had pledged itself to protect the industry from aggression by German undertakings. At that time the pledge had been carried out, for a proclamation was issued on February 24, 1919, prohibiting, except by license, the importation into the United Kingdom of all dyestuffs."

But the proclamation was rendered null and void last November, *The Times* reminds us, since when the dye industry has been exposed to the blasts of German competition, and the threat to its existence becomes daily more menacing, for—

> "The German factories have recovered a large proportion of their prewar output capacity, and they have been very active in reappointing selling agents in this country. Importation of German dyes is on a large and increasing scale, and is bound to increase unless the Government take steps to reimpose the licensing system. One hundred tons of German dyestuffs imported this year would mean a much large importation in 1921, for the reason that dyes imported now are being used as samples for next year's requirements. Demand for British dyestuffs has lately fallen off, owing partly, of course, to the diminished activity of the textile industry, but chiefly to the activity of the German agents, who interpret the Government's

failure to carry out its pledge to mean that no prohibition will be imposed. The low value of the mark, and consequent cheapness of the German article, is also held out as a bait to British purchasers; and the user of dyestuffs, faced with the problem of how to reduce costs, is naturally inclined to succumb to the German temptation to buy. Hence, the British industry is threatened with strangulation almost at birth."

Similarly the London *Morning Post* laments that the British dye industry is on the verge of ruin, and says that Mr. Lloyd George "can only promise to fulfil the pledges next session," but that may be "too late," according to this daily, which proceeds:

> "When the measure is introduced we shall be agreeably surprized if it is not altogether delusive and disappointing. For this Government, altho it contains many tariff reformers, appears to be secretly controlled by a free-trade clique. And we know that there are many in this country who hanker after the fleshpots of Egypt and the dye-pots of Germany. They care nothing either for the security of industry or of the nation. The next war, we venture to predict, will be, even more than the last, a war of chemicals. And if we sacrifice our dye industry we sacrifice our chemical industry. Let the public take note of the peril that threatens them."

Berlin press dispatches advise us that the dye business is only one of the big industries in Germany which are fortifying themselves with large amounts of new capital to make the fight for the world's market. Three of the chief dye-making firms, Messrs. Friedrich Bayer, the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik, and the Meister Lucius Company, are each calling for 90,000,000 marks of fresh capital. A Berlin correspondent of a New York newspaper informs us that the Anilin Fabrikation Company, another member of the dye trust, which lately announced a dividend of 18 per cent., is calling for an additional 30,000,000 marks, and he writes further:

> "There is, I am told, a rush for these shares, as the public has confidence in the ability of the dye companies, and the latter are equally sure of their future.
>
> "A member of the Board of Directors of a well-known company, which during the last year multiplied its previous year's profits by sixfold, told me the other day that the dye trust was so certain of the superiority of its productions that it has no reason to suppose any restrictions will bar its activities in the world's best markets. Dye-trust agents who have been in England, he said, returned greatly encouraged, and from most other countries reports are altogether satisfactory.
>
> "Another big concern, that of Messrs. Franz Rasquin & Co., of Mülheim, announced net profits just over 3,000,000 marks, as against 600,000 marks last year, and it increased its dividends from 30 to 40 per cent. The firm's report states that it 'has large orders in hand at good prices.'
>
> "In order to speed up the dye business, the trust is unloading its interests in the Merzburg and Opau Chemical Manure Works onto a new company with 500,000,000 marks capital, and the trust arrangement, made in August, 1916, to expire in December, 1965, has been extended so as to remain in force. The capital of the trust, formed of seven companies, will be 962,800,000 marks. Four of the chief firms of the trust employ nearly 1,000 research experts."

The dye trust is pressing its export department to obtain relief from export restrictions, the Government is doing all it can in its own way, and this informant continues:

> "I learn that reports, even from such places as Venezuela and China, are very satisfactory. In Venezuela, German dyes are pushing out American products, while China took, in the three months of April, May, and June, half the amount of the anilin dyes that England imported in six months. Holland is another market in which German dye firms are doing exceedingly well. During the first half of 1920 Holland imported from Germany nearly 18,500,000 florins' worth of all kinds of dye-stuffs, which at the present rate of exchange means about 380,000,000 marks. Of that amount anilin and tar dyes accounted for 4,500,000 florins, against 180,000 florins for the first half of 1919. It is a curious fact that some German dye firms are running on coal from the United States. German dye-firm agents who have been to the United States report an extremely cool reception, and it is recognized that there will still be a fight for the trade there."

"ORDEAL" OF THE IRISH PRESS

NEWSPAPERS THAT "TRY TO ACT as a shield to the people, that attempt to expose the outrages committed against the people, take their lives in their hands," declares the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a Nationalist newspaper, whose proprietors recently were sentenced to fine and imprisonment as the result of certain publications in that journal. In contrast to this remark Dublin dispatches cite the statement of Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons that "Ireland is the freest country in the world for journalists," but some American press correspondents in Dublin aver that "there is little to bear out his statement in the pressure exerted on a large part of the Irish press." During the past few months, according to a compilation made by a Dublin newspaper, eleven Irish newspapers in various parts of the country have been bombed, wrecked, or burned. These include, we are told, the Munster *News*, Leitrim *Observer*, Nenagh *Guardian*, Kerry *News*, Kerry *Liberator*, Newcastle West *Observer*, Galway *Express* Kerry *Sentinel*, Westmeath *Independent*, *Southern Star*, and th Enniscorthy *Echo*. Alluding to this matter, the Londonderr *Derry Journal* asserts that "no process of law, lynch law o British law, preceded the destruction!" And it charges tha since the outbreak of the war in 1914 Irish Nationalist newspapers and their staffs have suffered embarrassments, losses and anxieties, while the "burden of menace and manacles ha been growing constantly greater." On their part, we are told, th press have consistently exercised forbearance and restraint, "ofte in exasperating circumstances of which the public know little." But that is not all, according to this daily, which relates that—

> "Having got proof of instances recently where men engage in the profession could only carry out their duties at the peril o their lives, the Institute of Journalists finds it necessary to mak direct representation to Sir Hamar Greenwood 'that journalist should be safeguarded from unnecessary risk or hindrance in th discharge of their professional duties and be assured of such freedom, security, and reasonable facilities as are necessary to th efficiency of their service.'"

The London *Spectator* refers to the threatening of the staff o the Dublin *Irish Times* by "a party of disguised civilians," an to other incidents such as the firing of the advertisement offic of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. It adds that "numerou cases of assassination are reported," and "most of these appea to be attributable to quarrels within the Sinn-Fein ranks or t the fear of informers which brings every Irish conspiracy to a end." But ample reason for a strict watch over the Iris Nationalist press is obvious to the Belfast *Northern Whig*, sturdy champion of Irish Unionism, which declares that—

> "The Sinn-Fein Headquarters Staff is not an amateur bod It is a professional organization amply supported with fund In a period of less than three months its salaries and wag bill amounted to £7,500. On that basis its members are receiving more than £30,000 a year for their services. Their actu payment is probably considerably higher. Nor are all the Sinn Fein funds going in the payment of this staff. There a abundant reserves for other purposes. Sir Hamar Greenwoo mentioned as one of their recent outlays the expenditure £3,500 in Scotland in the purchase of arms. They have als spent large sums on the manufactore of high explosives. S much the Chief Secretary stated, and his recital only touch the fringe of the wide-spread activities of the Sinn-Fein centr organization. But it is apparent even from these facts that w have to deal with a most formidable institution, and that th main field of Sinn Fein's projected activities has been, or is bein shifted from Ireland to Great Britain. The Irish Republica Army in Ireland is closely linked up with the same body England and Scotland; there is a regular system of transfer members; and both forces are working to a common end. T problem, therefore, is not one which Englishmen or Scotsme can afford to regard lightly as not directly affecting them. Th must face the situation and stamp out this vile thing for t sake of their own security as well as that of Ireland."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WILL UNEMPLOYMENT AFFECT PUBLIC HEALTH?

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING did not unfavorably affect the health of the community. That it did not is attributed by the writer of a leading article in *The tatistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com- any (New York) to the absence of unemployment during the eriod of mounting prices. Wage-earners, during this time, were ways certain of a full pay envelop each week, and this gain as apparently more than enough to offset the disparity between ices and wages. The writer continues:

"Despite popular misconception that wage-earners spent their gher incomes in wasteful ways, the real evidence is that much the increased income was expended wisely in securing a more holesome home environment. Department-store records show at wage-earners bought heavily such useful goods as furniture, edding, carpets, and other lines of household equipment. Both dustrial and ordinary insurance companies report unprece- nted sales of higher-priced plans of insurance to wage-earners. he 'industrial' or weekly premium applicant became a candi- ate for 'intermediate' and 'ordinary' insurance. Savings-banks ported record-breaking deposits from this group of the popu- tion. Lodges and other fraternal associations gained largely membership. Vacation resorts gave testimony that the wage- rner took advantage of his increased earnings to provide health- l outdoor recreation for his family. Skilled medical and nurs- g care became available to many persons who heretofore relied pon free clinic and hospital facilities. All these factors helped lower the death-rate of the industrial population of the United tates and Canada.

"During the past months, however, a change has come over e business world. The consuming public has at last been rought to drastic economy by a rapid increase of the cost of ving without parallel in the economic history of the country. uxury lines were first affected by the consumer's refusal to buy. hen the textile and allied industries felt the slackening. In pid order, nearly every other branch of manufacturing and holesale and retail trade was affected during the summer. ertain communities and industries have felt the dislocation of usiness more than others. The industries hardest hit by the ecline are the automobile, textile, garment, leather, boot and oe, steel and iron products, fur, sugar, chemical and lumber oups, nearly all lines of retail trade and, lately, transportation. ven with the lack of comprehensive data, it is evident that, at e present time, there is an oversupply of labor and that we e facing a serious unemployment problem.

"To the public-health worker this condition is one full of concern. Does the change indicate the beginning of a wave of unemployment of long duration and large proportions; or is it but a temporary slackening in a period of price readjustment? If the former, we must consider a comprehensive program to safeguard to American workers their health gains of the last several years; if the latter, less ambitious plans of public health and relief work will be called for. It is well to recognize, however, that the answer to these questions depends upon elements not only local but national and even international in character. Much will depend upon the means adopted to liquidate world-war indebtedness and on the way the present difficulties of international currency and credit are handled. Without continued credit from America on a large scale, Europe can not absorb our surplus products, and production here will, to that extent, continue to be curtailed. But credit is the very agency which has been withdrawn not only from our European customers but has been restricted in the American market. Pending the discovery of new markets for our goods at attractive prices and the stimulation of production to meet this market, we shall have to face, for some time at least, an unsettled condition in the field of manufacture."

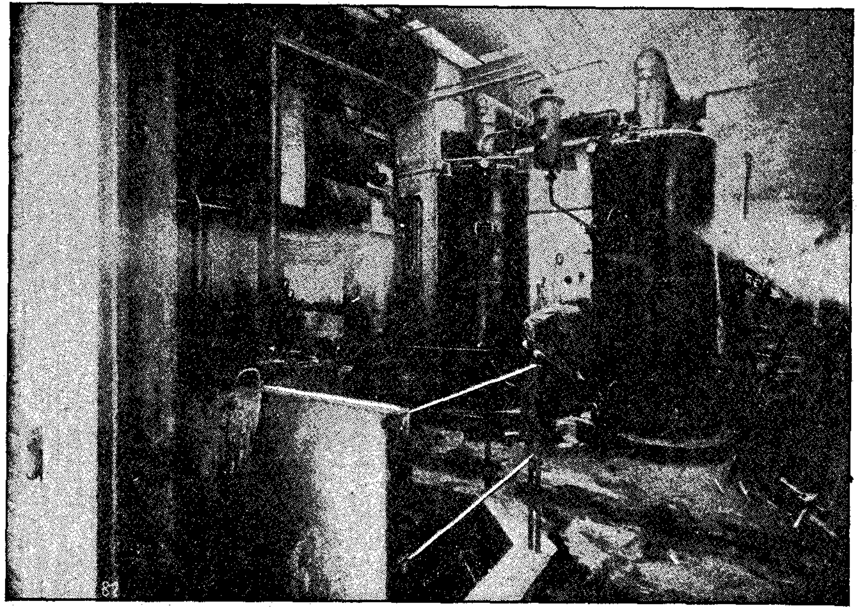
There is, nevertheless, an encouraging aspect to the situation. The present unemployment is not due to surplus production but to a slackened demand because of dissatisfaction with prices. Housing, transportation facilities, public utilities and sanitary works, and other materials and equipment which were "starved" during the period of the war must now be built up. The employment afforded by the building up of these elements should easily absorb all the available surplus labor now in the country. Demand for essentials may be revived at lower price levels among the salaried clerical and professional elements, and persons whose incomes are derived from conservative investments, annuities, and allowances, who were compelled to restrict expenditures during the "boom" period. It would, therefore, appear that the unemployment situation is temporary and will right itself. However:

"In any case, we must meet the present unemployment problem and its immediate effects upon public health. The activities of public-health agencies must be intensified during the next few months. Agencies concerned in the prevention of tuberculosis should not be allowed to suffer from lack of funds, the budgets of State and city health departments should, if anything, be augmented rather than curtailed in the present temporary

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

From "The Illustrated London News."

A PATIENT INHALING THE CURATIVE GAS.



PLANT WHERE THE CURATIVE GAS IS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED.

CURING THE GASSED BY GIVING THEM MORE GAS.

financial stringency. Relief agencies in general should not be suffered to slump in their ability to take care of perhaps large numbers of distrest families. Further stimulation of housing facilities stands out as a primary necessity in the present juncture not only as a measure of relief of unemployment but as a corrective health measure. Only by concerted effort similar to that employed during the war can the effects of wide-spread and unrelieved unemployment on the public health be averted. Finally, we must take note of that fact that there exists no agency, governmental or private, at the present time capable of dealing practically with the vital economic problems incidental to periods of unemployment. We take for granted these periodic recurrences of business depression and make no organized effort to anticipate the conditions of hardship and suffering they inevitably cause. The present situation offers an opportunity to lay foundations for the establishment of means for handling the distress of unemployment not only in the present but in the future.

"We must strive to hold what has been gained in national vitality during the war."

MISLEADING SCHOOL MAPS—It has long been the dream of geographers, says *The Press Bulletin* of the United States Geological Survey (Washington), to make a series of maps of the world on a uniform scale. It goes on:

"Indeed, it is considered unfortunate for school-children that the geographies do not show all countries by maps on a single, uniform scale, for unless a student observes very carefully the figures showing the scale of each map or the figures showing the area of the country mapped, he is likely to get the impression that certain distant lands, which are generally mapped on a small scale, are smaller than those with which he is most familiar. Take Australia, for example: The maps in the geographies now used in most of our schools show it on a small scale—about one-third as large as that used for the map of the United States; yet Australia is, in fact, nearly as large as the United States—only about one-fortieth (2½ per cent.) smaller. China is generally shown smaller in area than the United States, yet it is about one-third larger. The work of preparing maps of the entire world on a uniform scale of one to one million—that is, maps on which one unit (any unit—inch, centimeter, millimeter, etc.) represents one million like units on the ground—has been under way for several years, and the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has made considerable progress in its work on the parts of this map that were assigned to the United States. The principle used in preparing these maps, if adopted by the publishers of school-books, will give the children accurate impressions of the relative sizes of the countries of the world."

GASSING THE GASSED

A "HAIR OF THE DOG that bit them" is administere to patients suffering from the poison-gases of the wa by Dr. Arnold, a Paris physician, who treats them wit antitoxic gas in his clinic at Auteuil, in that city. A hint the treatment has already been given in this department, an we now present further details, accompanied by pictures, fro an article in *The Illustrated London News*. Describing h method of treatment for gassed men, Dr. Arnold says, as quote by the correspondent of *The News*, Mr. Peytavi-Faugères:

"It is very simple. Having proved the failure of remedi conveyed by way of the blood, I had recourse to a system inhalation, that is, the penetration of the bronchial system wit a vaporized bacteria-killing medicament. But the gas th vaporized must be applied with a certain pressure, in order penetrate and impregnate those parts of the lungs affected b poisonous gas. In short, these gases are of balsamic bacter cide composition. Brought to a high temperature in the machin shown in one of the photographs, the balsamic products f saturating the lungs become volatile and mix with steam, b means of which they are carried into the system. Thu where poison-gas has ravaged the tissues, antitoxic gas is in fused, and spreads slowly over the wounds and heals then In short, one adopts the German method, but this time in ord to cure its terrible effects. I have not had a single case of gass that has resisted the treatment. Out of a hundred patients have cured a hundred. From the gas-producing apparatus t gas is conveyed by pipes to the room where the patients a treated, and they inhale it from a tube protruding through partition wall. While they are doing so, one of the medic staff listens to the action of the lungs, with his ear against t patient's back, and is thus able to gage the progress of recovery.

Mr. Peytavi-Faugères writes further to *The News:*

"The attention of the French public has been more and mo attracted by the fine humanitarian work undertaken by D Arnold, whose clinic is situated in the Rue Erlanger. Movo with pity for the soldiers gassed in the war, who, for want adequate treatment, died by hundreds every day, he sought remedy for those unfortunate men who still clung to life, to enab them to recover health and vigor. Relying entirely on his ow resources—necessarily very limited when one remembers th there are still nearly 200,000 gassed men in France—Dr. Arno applies his methods with most consoling results. There is n a single gassed man who has entered his doors that has n left them completely cured. . . . One can only hope that h system, equally applicable to tuberculosis, will come increasing into common use."

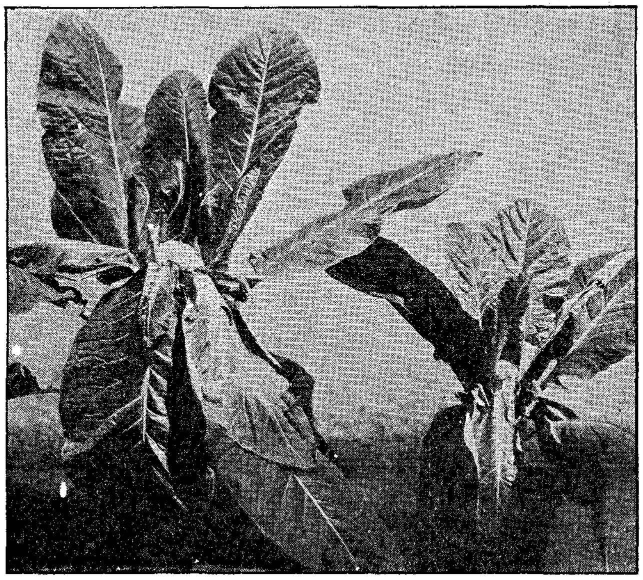
FERTILIZING THE AIR

BETTER THAN FERTILIZING THE SOIL in which a plant grows is the addition of carbonic-acid gas to the air around it. At least, this is the conclusion deduced by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz from experiments now in progress in Germany. Writing in *The Scientific American* (New York), Dr. Gradenwitz reminds us that one of the principal constituents of a plant is carbon, derived from atmospheric carbonic acid. This gas is absorbed by the chlorophyl or green matter of the leaves and decomposed into carbon and oxygen. The former, in conjunction with the root-sap and atmospheric moisture, is worked into organic compounds. He continues:

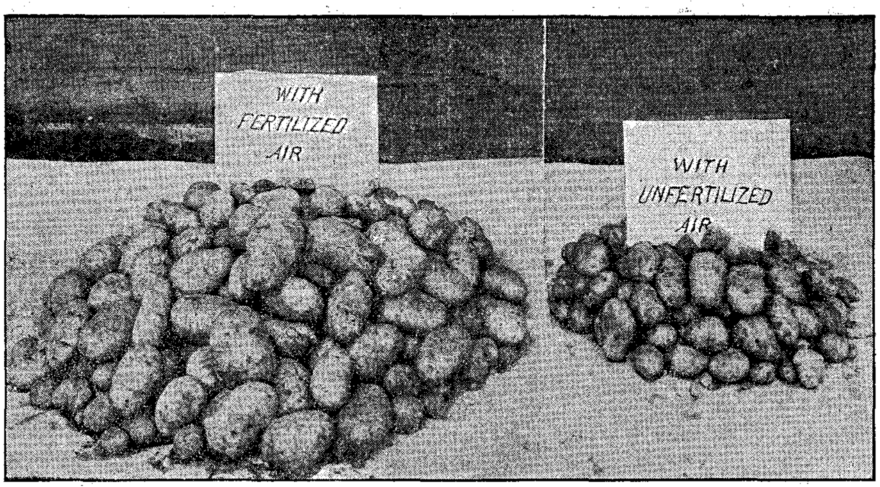
"Whereas atmospheric air at present is relatively poor in carbonic acid, of which it contains only about .03 per cent., at an early period in the development of our planet, when this was covered with the luxuriant forests our coal deposits are derived from, it comprised incomparably greater quantities of this gas. This fact suggested the idea of heightening the fertility of the soil by increasing its carbonic-acid content and thus producing conditions resembling those of antediluvian ages. In order to enable such a process to be carried out on anything like a commercial line, a cheap source of carbonic acid had, of course, to be provided.

"This was found by Dr. Fr. Riedel, of Essen-on-Ruhr, in the combustion gases escaping from all factories, but most abundantly from blast-furnaces, and which so far had been allowed to flow out into the atmosphere without serving any useful purpose. He accordingly set to work designing a process for which patents were obtained and which was put to practical tests on a large scale. Three greenhouses were at first erected, one of which served as testing-room, while the two others were used for checking purposes. The testing-room was supplied with purified and burnt blast-furnace exhaust gases through a line of punctured piping traversing the whole greenhouse in a forward and backward direction. The gas supply was started on June 12, that is to say, at a time when plant growth was at its height.

"On account of the careful cleansing and complete elimination of constituents such as sulfur, the gas was found to exert no harmful effects. On the contrary, even a few days after starting the test, there could be observed in the testing-room a more luxuriant vegetation than in the checking-houses. The leaves of the castor-oil plant in the greenhouse supplied with gas were found to reach more than a yard in span, whereas the largest leaf in the checking-houses was only about a foot and a half in width. Plants submitted to the influence of carbonic-acid gas also showed a marked advance with regard to their height. With the tomatoes planted in another part of the greenhouse the weight of the same number of fruits in the testing-room was 175 per cent. more. With the cucumbers planted at the same time a somewhat slighter difference was noted, an increase of 70 per cent. An interesting phenomenon noted in this connection was that, while the cucumbers in the checking-houses would exhibit bright spots, those in the testing-house, on account of the more plentiful formation of chlorophyl, were of a dark-green color throughout.



SIMILAR CONTRAST FOR CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CONTRAST THESE CROPS UNDER THE NEW AND OLD METHODS.

"Experiments in the open air were made simultaneously with these greenhouse tests, a square plot of ground being encircled by punctured cement pipes from which a continuous supply of exhaust gases was escaping. The wind, mostly striking the ground at an angle, would drive the carbonic acid in a variable direction toward the plants, thus allowing extensive areas to be supplied with the fertilizing gas. On the opposite side of the greenhouse plant there was provided for checking purposes a plot of the same size submitted to no carbonic-acid gas, the soil in the two plots being of the same quality. Samples were derived from the best portions of the checking-field, but from the center of the field submitted to the action of carbonic-acid gas, the increase in yield in the case of spinach was found to be 150 per cent., with potatoes 180 per cent., with lupines (a legume) 174 per cent., and with barley 100 per cent. The potatoes in the field submitted to the action of carbonic-acid gas were found to ripen much more quickly than in the checking-plot."

The testing-plant, in view of these results, was extended, three greenhouses being added, while the small, open-ground plant was increased considerably and more extensive grounds were provided with underground pipes. Especially favorable results were obtained on this field with potatoes, a 300 per cent. increase being recorded in connection with tests on a large scale. To quote further:

"All experiments so far made go to show that fertilizing the air by means of carbonic-acid gas is a much more efficient process than even an increased fertilization of the ground with stable manure and cow dung.

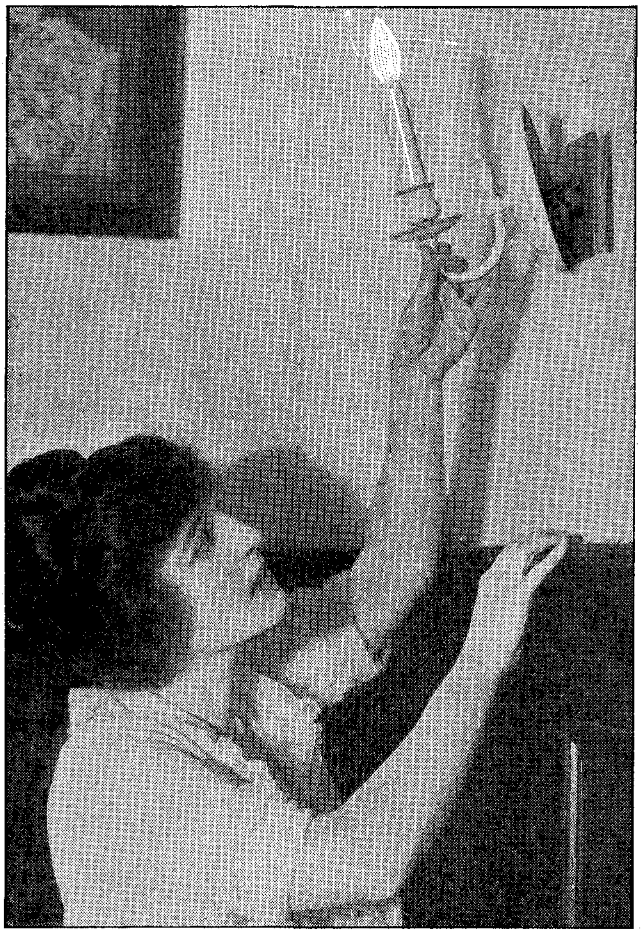
"According to Dr. Riedel's calculations an iron-works dealing in its blast-furnaces with about 4,000 tons of coke per day will daily produce as much as 35,000,000 cubic meters of combustion gases, containing 20 per cent. carbonic-acid gas. This is such an enormous amount that even in the case of a partial utilization most extensive plots of ground can be supplied with the precious air-fertilizer. Dr. Riedel therefore believes that carbonic-acid works for supplying agriculture will before long be quite as common a feature as electricity and gas works, the large industrial centers at the same time becoming centers of increasing agricultural production.

"Careful analysis has shown the increase in the percentage of carbonic acid in the air to remain far below the limit where the gas becomes liable to endanger the health of man."

AN UNFIXT "FIXTURE"

ELECTRIC-LIGHTING FIXTURES need be "fixtures" no longer. A device recently invented and now developed on a practical scale makes it possible to move chandeliers and wall-brackets from place to place as easily as toasters, vacuum-cleaners, and other appliances. Says George Gaulois, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"The basis of the new invention, which promises to mean much in the electrical industry, is a plug with curved blades. This plug may be attached to any wall-light. With its lighting fixture attached, this plug is inserted with a rotary motion into a new type of electric outlet, the blades pointing upward. Electrical and mechanical connections are made at the same time; and the plug, supported by the curved blades, is strong enough to hold the heaviest wall-fixture. The outlet looks very much like the familiar baseboard plate, having two parallel slots in a rounded triangular center. An inconspicuous circular plate marks the new ceiling outlet, which forms a unit of this novel system of fixtures. A plug with curved prongs also is provided for this outlet. It differs from the wall-plug, however, in that one-half of the plug is inserted at a time, the prongs extending in opposite directions. A hook at the other end of the plug supports the chandeliers, and makes the necessary electrical connections by means of flexible wires. Now these mechanical hooks, as distinguished from the curved prongs which make the electrical connections and also secure the lower hooks to the ceiling, may be arranged either in a coinciding or in an opposite manner, so as to form in construction either a hook or a ring. In either event the ring of the chain supporting the fixture serves to hold the two halves together, thus locking the entire arrangement in place. The devices for this new system are to be manufactured by a number of companies and will be on the market by the beginning of the new year. The flexibility of lighting which will be afforded by this system will be especially appreciated in the home. The ability to rearrange and replace lighting equipment without the services of the electrician will make possible a rapid development in the science of home lighting."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A "FIXTURE" THAT IS NOT FIXT.

DUST, GOOD AND BAD

THE TROUBLES CAUSED BY DUST have been enlarged upon by many writers. That there is a beneficent side to its activities is not so well known. Jacques W. Redway, the geographer, writing in *Ecology* (Brooklyn), tells us that the floating dust of the air is distinct from the wind-blown dust; the former may be regarded as a natural constituent of the atmosphere; it is the latter that does harm, especially when its source is the city street, altho on the wind-swept plain its work may create valuable soil. Writes Mr. Redway:

"The floating dust of the air probably is not brought to the earth except by means other than its own gravity. The 'other' means is condensation. The water vapor of the air condenses first on these minute dust particles; thereby our rainfall is gentle and even in character during the shower. Were it not for this feature of nature, every shower would be a terrific cloud-burst. The floating dust up to a height of six or seven miles—for moisture does not extend materially higher than cirrus clouds—is one of earth's greatest blessings. If life existed without it, life would be vastly different from what it now is.

"The shell of wind-blown dust, as distinguished from the floating dust, is rarely thicker than half a mile. In arid regions where vegetation does not anchor it, wind-blown dust is a mighty physiographic agent. Dust carried more than a thousand miles from the Desert of Gobi fills the channel of the Hoang River, 'China's Sorrow,' until the bed and banks of the river are higher than the surrounding land. The river can not clean out its channel; therefore, it must make a new one. The history of that part of China is a record of the sorrow of Han—all from a single cause—the dust of the Gobi—catastrophic and destructive, not constructive.

"In the plains of this country we have another illustration. The wind-blown dust is delivered in such measure to rivers of the Platte type—'a mile wide, an inch deep, with bottom on top'—that the whole effect is beneficent. Rock waste born of the mountains to the westward is transported, distributed, and leveled. The process is rarely destructive; almost always it is constructive. Billions of tons of mineral matter are yearly taken from a region that is non-productive and converted into soil which has the potentiality of nutrition and life. But it is dust—all dust.

"Now there exists another consideration of wind-blown dust that is confined to thickly peopled regions where practically all the wind-blown dust is picked up from public streets. A small proportion—pollen, leaf dust, foliage smut, the eggs of insects, and the wing scales of lepidoptera—is gathered from swarded areas. Pollen excepted, the dust of swarded areas is not a menace. At its worst it merely breeds fine crops of infusoria when exposed in water. But wind-swept street-dust is a menace to health, perhaps as dangerous as contaminated water.

"Let us assume that finely ground paving substance is the chief part of street dust. If the paving is a rock or brick surface the mineral matter—usually silicious—is sharp-edged; therefore, it cuts the soft tissues in which it lodges.

"The character of the dust of public streets is an important factor, and the dust is composed of whatever is dropt there. From the moment when anything reaches the street surface the grinding process begins. The rattan broom of the sweeper is the last instrument in the grinding process; and the process is completed when the cartman tosses the accumulation into the air with his shovel.

"Next to paving material, horse dung is the most noteworthy component of wind-blown dust, and its lightest part, the fibrous cellular tissue, is not wholly freed from the soluble biliary part by the action of rain and street-sprinkling; it retains a part of the soluble matter and also a rich content of germ life—bacilli, micrococci, and myxobacteria. Among the varieties of germ life most important in ecological science are the bacilli of tetanus and of tuberculosis. Cases of infection by the latter have been reported many times. Cases due to the first named are rare unless they occur in connection with lacerations. The soil seems to be the home of the tetanus bacillus. A war-scare made infected court-plaster, peddled by alleged enemy agents, a premeditated scheme for infection of communities. In evidence cultures of the suspected court-plaster produced tetanus bacilli. So also would anything else soiled by dirty hands. As a matter of fact, for every bacillus found on dirty court-plaster a myriad might be found on the handle of a garden tool, or on the hands of any youngster who plays marbles on the ground. The presence of tubercle bacilli in dust can not be doubted, but the danger from infection from the tubercle bacilli of street dust is slight as compared with the danger from the dust of a room occupied by a tuberculous patient. Nevertheless, dried sputum is a constituent of the street dust of cities, and cases of infection by means of it have been established beyond reasonable doubt. As a matter of fact, tubercle bacilli are rarely absent from street dust, and in city streets they are generally the most notable feature of germ life.

"The colon bacillus is almost always in evidence in street dust. It is a product of the horse-dung content of such dust. The colon bacillus in street dust need not be a cause for alarm *per se*. When found in drinking-water, however, there may be danger from the possible presence of typhoid bacilli, because both are characteristic of the enteric tract. As a rule, for every colon bacillus found in a glass of water, about a million find lodgment on articles of food exposed for sale on open street-stands. Other forms of germ life a-plenty are constituents of wind-blown street dust, but, so far as known, they play merely an insignificant part in the economics of humanity. They need not be considered here."

A NEW DEVICE FOR THE BLIND

A DEVICE LIKE A PHONOGRAPH, producing a distinct group of noises for every group of the alphabet, is offered by Dr. Max Herz, a blind Viennese specialist, to supersede the present point systems of printing for the blind, which are read by touch. It does not appear, at first sight, why a voice-record on an ordinary phonograph disk would not prove still more effective, but, according to Harry A. Mount, who describes the new plan in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), authorities believe that the possibilities of its development are great. Dr. Herz recently made a visit to this country, we are told, at the invitation of the New York State Commission for the Blind, *The Ziegler Magazine*, and other interested institutions. He has now returned to Vienna to experiment further and devise improvements in the instrument. Writes Mr. Mount:

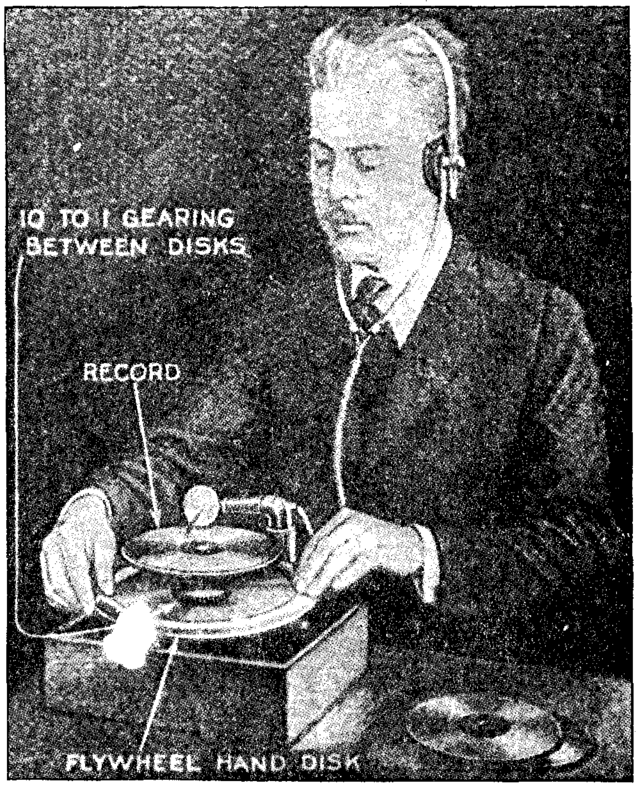
"A code similar to the Morse alphabet ticked off by a phonographlike machine may soon replace the Braille system of raised dots for reading among the blind. The code record has many advantages; chief among them is the fact that an ordinary book can be transcribed onto two records, while the same book in Braille would require five or six very bulky volumes. It is claimed, also, that the code is much easier to read than the raised dots—which require a very delicate sense of touch—and therefore can be used by a much larger number of blind persons.

"The reproducing instrument is in reality a modified form of phonograph. It consists of a small record disk, but instead of the customary spring motor, the disk is rotated by hand by the manipulation of a larger disk mounted on the same shaft with the record disk, and directly beneath it. There is a series of gears connecting the two disks, so that ten turns of the lower one, which acts as a flywheel, produce one revolution of the record disk. Thus the record disk moves very slowly, this fact accounting for the great number of words that can be recorded on it. Spoken words could not be recorded on such a slow-moving disk, and so a system of dots, following a code similar to the Morse, is used. The dash of the Morse code is eliminated and the letters of the alphabet are made up of combinations of one, two, and four dots. The four dots in these combinations are very close together, so that they produce a short buzz. The dots are low-toned, being scarcely audible. Loud or harsh sounds have been purposely avoided so that the use of the machine does not become tiresome or wearing on the nerves.

"Dr. Herz did not bring with him his recording machines so they have not been seen in this country. They are described, however, as consisting of a typewriterlike machine that punches a series of dots corresponding to the code in a strip of paper, and another machine, through which this paper strip is run. The dots in the paper are made to vibrate the needle of a phonograph reproducer in such a way that the recording needle produces on the record a series of indentations. When this record is used in the reproducing machine, these indentations produce ticks corresponding to the dots of the code.

"A master record is then made of the original and as many copies as desired can then be produced, using the same process as in the manufacture of phonograph records. The dots on the original record are so slight, however, that the one attempt to make these records by an American phonograph-record manufacturer has resulted in failure. It remains for Dr. Herz to demonstrate the practicability of manufacturing the present form of record or of modifying it to meet production conditions. There is little doubt, however, that this can be done."

The Braille system has been in use for more than half a century, and Mr. Mount believes that it has serious drawbacks. It requires a sensitive touch, and only a comparatively small number of the thousands of blind persons in this country can read it. An active mind also is required, Mr. Mount says, for a clear understanding of Braille, and even then about two years' study is required before one can read it easily. However, any person who has sufficient intelligence to master the Morse code can learn the typophonia method in a few weeks, Dr. Herz contends. The writer continues:



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

TO REPLACE THE BULKY BRAILLE BOOKS.

An ordinary book can be transcribed upon two phonograph records by the new system for the blind. Under the old point print it would fill five or six large volumes.

"The reproducing instrument itself is a very simple apparatus. It could be sold at about $15, and undoubtedly would be placed at the disposal of every blind person free of cost, where necessary. The cost of the records, which would be manufactured without profit, would be only ten or fifteen cents each. A circulating-library system for these records would make available for the blind man or woman a large collection of the world's best literature.

"The inventor also has evolved plans for a new system of producing Braille characters which he believes to be an improvement on the one now employed. In the present method of printing Braille, the dots are first imprest on a double sheet of specially annealed sheet iron. The sheets are then separated and placed on the cylinders of a printing-press in exact registering position. A special grade of heavy paper is first soaked overnight and, as these sheets are run through the press, the dots are embossed on them. The sheets are baked in a big gas-oven and then assembled into books.

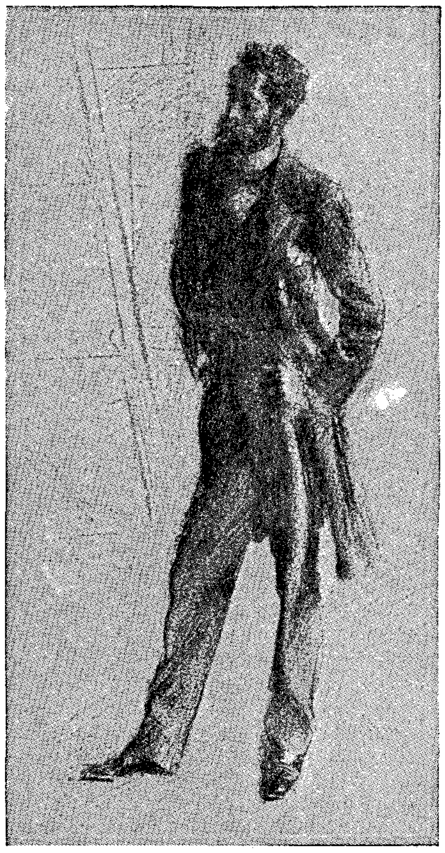
"Dr. Herz makes use of a puttylike preparation which adheres so closely to paper that it appears to become a part of it. He first punches the Braille characters in a sheet of heavy paper or tin and lays this on the sheet to be imprest. Then he rubs in the composition material and removes the tin. This leaves on the paper little dots of the material, which when dry serve the same purpose as the embossed characters of the old process. Thin paper can be used and Dr. Herz plans to have this work done by blind persons."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AN INTERPRETER OF FEMININE ELEGANCE

"MARGOT'S" AUTOBIOGRAPHY is said by some to be a picture of a society that is passing away, that the war, in fact, made obsolete. Perhaps the future will reveal the truth or falsity of the observation. If it is true, ought not the French artist, Paul Helleu, to have been engaged to illustrate it? Perhaps his gallery is a bit too cosmopolitan and not enough exclusively English; but his pencil is so essentially of the immediate prewar time that this combination of recorders seems inevitable. "Are not his Americans and his Parisians, with their fashionable coiffures or hats, the expression of an epoch, just as are the models of the great painters?" asks Philippe Aubigny in *La France* (New York), signalizing the visit that Helleu is just now paying this country. The "familiar figure at Trouville and on the Avenue du Bois," the "faithful interpreter of elegance in its most fleeting and eternal aspect—woman," as Mr. Aubigny calls him, is the pictorial historian of an "epoch when a pretty woman, contemporary of feminism, bears a self-confident air, but prefers nevertheless to linger awhile longer in the soft warmth of luxury." She is said to possess "the laziness and grace of the wealthy, the grace and health of youth. Twice gracious. . . ." Mr. Aubigny gives some account of her interpreter:



From the collection of Mr. Whitney Warren.

HELLEU INTERPRETED BY BOLDINI.

"Helleu's personal characteristics, his precise movements, his direct, intent gaze, and his clear-cut speech explain in no small degree the crisp, unfaltering quality of his work."

"This man of the world is an inveterate worker; the success which is his and has been his for many years is the result of forty years of work. When he was eighteen years old, Sargent, the great American painter, went to see him in the studio which he occupied at that time in the Quartier Montparnasse and bought one of his pastels for a thousand francs. Helleu had heard people speak of a thousand francs, but he had never seen such a large sum of money. At that time he did not dine daily.

"Through sheer work, fame and success came to him. Albert Wolff in the *Figaro* and the independent and fierce Mirbeau discovered him; since that time the other critics have been very kindly disposed toward him. Helleu was doing pastels at the time and exhibited at the first exposition of the Pastellists. Then, upon the advice of Sargent, he took up dry-point etching. James Tissot gave him his diamond to cut his first etchings; it must be remarked here that he is not so much an etcher as a painter, and that etching, as he himself says, has always been for him merely a 'pot-boiler.'

"At the same time Helleu devoted himself to the study of Versailles, the city where fantoms of the past wander through the autumnal parks and gardens. The Philadelphia museum owns a painting of Diana which belongs to this long and laborious period of Helleu's life. Furthermore, he was the first to paint the interiors of cathedrals—Reims, Paris, St. Denis (in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston).

"All the while the fame of Helleu as a dry-point etcher was on the increase. Sargent, to whom he owes his career, whom he considers his best friend, and who helped him considerably at the beginning, induced Alma Tadema and Seymour Hayden to buy some of his first works in this branch of his art. In spite of the floods of orders which poured in upon him from all sides, Helleu still had time to paint in oil, and on board his small sailing yacht, in which he went from Cowes to Trouville, he painted a number of marines as well as the elegant silhouette of a woman in white against a background of blue sea.

"Nearly all his models, with the exception of a few children, have been women, the most beautiful, and the most elegant women of France, England, and America. Among the 2,600, or more, dry-point etchings he has done, we find Queen Alexandra, Princess Patricia, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countesses of Greffulhes, of Béarn, Mathieu de Noailles, the Duchess of Noailles, the Duchess d'Audiffred-Pasquier, Madame Letellier, the Countess of San Martino, Madame Menier. Among the Americans are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. and Miss Harriman, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. John Barrymore, four of the Goulds, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and Miss Billie Burke."

His best model, the one who served him for more than thirty years, was addrest by the French poet, Robert de Montesquiou, as "la multiforme Alice aux cheveux roses." Not only the lady with the rose-red hair, but his two daughters and son have often been the subject of his pencil. The writer calls attention to some of the less familiar aspects of Helleu's work:

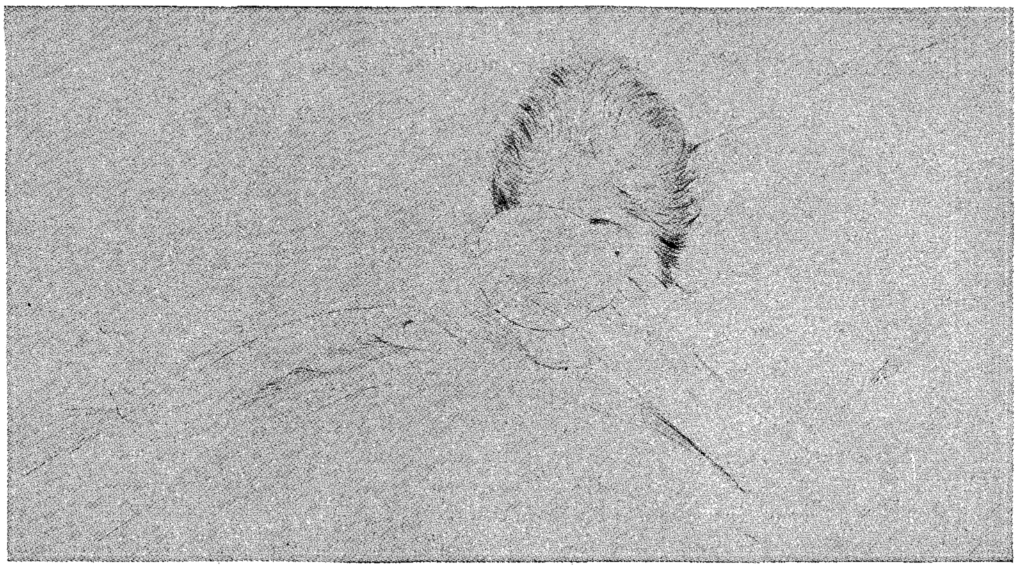
"Helleu's present visit to America is his third and was also undertaken at the advice of Sargent. The artist will likewise publish here a large volume of his drawings of twenty beautiful American women. He has already published a book entitled 'Nos Bébés,' and a catalog of his works appeared a few years ago with a preface by Edmond de Goncourt and a portrait of Helleu by Boldini.

"The procedure of his dry points is simple and masterly. He is the first man since Rembrandt to work directly from the living model. He attacks a large plate of copper upon which he draws directly with his diamond, a method which prevents any retouching. Therein, he admits, lies the difficulty and the merit.

"One must not be as severe toward his dry points as Helleu wishes to appear; if they have, above all, been 'pot-boilers' for him, they give to those who look at them an impression of grace and undeniable elegance. Let us pass over the accuracy of the drawing, the perfect handling of the hands and arms and their strikingly lifelike quality. That is the base upon which he has built up his entire work: an untiring study and profound knowledge of drawing. But one must observe, above all, that these pretty women, these graceful beings, are not to be confused with the banal and made-to-order work of many modern illustrators. They breathe the pride and the *finesse* of the great masters of portrait painting. Look at the smiling and mysterious dignity of the Duchess of Marlborough; the pensive malice of Madame d'Audiffred-Pasquier; the calm profile of little Paulette, his daughter; all these women whom one meets while shopping or taking tea in New Bond Street, on Fifth Avenue, or on the Rue de la Paix, keep under the diamond of Helleu their grace and intelligence, the profound poetry of distinction, and the life of their expression. These are the characteristics we find the French and English masters of the eighteenth century possessing; they are the true tradition of the great epoch of the portrait."

LITERARY FASCINATION OF CRIME

THE LITERATURE OF CRIME is large enough in bulk to prove its fascination for the average human mind. If this is not so, the newspaper accounts of crime, which can not be called literature, make up the weight to confirm the judgment. London had a startling exhibition of "the popular interest in crime" in the make-up of its evening papers one day in November. *The New Statesman* (London) calls it "one of the critical days in contemporary history." "America was deciding at the Presidential election matters that affected the peace and welfare of the entire world. In England, Scotland, and Wales the miners were voting on a matter that affected the health and comfort of every one of us, as well as of hundreds of thousands of poor people in France and Italy. In Scotland the people were deciding whether the perilous social revolution known as prohibition was to be allowed to break out in these islands. In the House of Lords, in the debate on government outrages in Ireland, the Archbishop of Canterbury was to announce whether he believed in God or not." But, according to *The New Statesman*, "the evening papers cared for none of these things, or cared comparatively little." They devoted column after column to reports of a trial of a man accused of poisoning his wife—a man "of whom one had never heard until a few days ago," "in a place of which one had never heard until a few days ago." *The New Statesman* delves for causes of such abnormal interest, finding a part in the "gambling interest" of whether the man is guilty or not, but more in something else, as the writer goes on to show:



Pictures by courtesy of "La France," New York.

THE COMPETITOR OF THE FEMINIST.

Helleu depicts the luxury-loving woman of the day who may yet give way to the insurgent feminist type.

"We have heard it alleged that our interest in criminals is largely a perverted sportsman's instinct. We enjoy the chase, it is said, with the prospect of a dead man for a prize. We are the rider after the fox, the dog after the cat, the cat after the mouse. This, we are willing to admit, may enter into our interest in crime, but it accounts at most for a small part of it. We have only to turn to literature to see that the fascination of crime for the human imagination is based on something more creditable than the lust of killing. Most of the great dramatic poets have chosen murder as one of their most conspicuous themes, yet in the poets it is pity, not cruelty, that utters the last word. Æschylus shows us the *Furies* in pursuit of *Orestes*, but he does not put us in the mood of hunters as we read. Shakespeare shows us *Othello* committing his crime and paying the penalty with his dagger, but the rest is pity. It is true that we do not mourn when the undiluted sort of criminal meets his doom. We have no tears for *Hamlet's* uncle or for *Iago*. We have no regrets when the '*infelice Guido Franceschini*' in 'The Ring and the Book' is condemned to execution. Our attitude to murderers is as varied as our attitude to human beings in general. It would be almost true to say that we distinguish between good murderers and bad. No one, we fancy, ever lived who would have any feeling but one of detestation for *Othello's* murder of *Desdemona*, but we do not detest *Othello*. We regard him as a good man who happened to be a murderer. The law makes little allowances for such distinctions, but ordinary human beings do. This is obvious on those frequent occasions on which some man is put on his trial for a *crime passionel*. Public opinion, especially in France, has a way of swinging on to the side of the accused man. It is as tho people felt that he was guilty of a crime of which almost any one might have been guilty. He is in their view a man of one crime, not a habitual criminal. There are criminologists who say that such a man is unlikely ever to commit a crime again, and that there is, therefore, no danger to society in his acquittal. This is not easy to prove. Organized society is not, in any case, willing to take chances. Still, there is no doubt that we do hate a man far more bitterly for malice than for murder. If we do not suspect a murderer of malice, we may give our voice for his execution, but he does not go to the scaffold without our sympathy. There is no unforgivable crime but cruelty."

Galsworthy, it is recalled, was accused some years ago of encouraging a sentimental attitude toward crime when he asked us in "Justice" to sympathize with a weakling who had embezzled money. Such a case is not thus decided. *The New Statesman* continues:

"Mr. Galsworthy is undoubtedly a sentimentalist, but in this particular instance he exprest a view which is that of sound English common sense. He recognized the fact that there are good forgers as well as bad forgers—a fact which, if we were not so terrified of the risks run by our property, would be admitted by everybody. In private life, the average man is reluctant to press too hard on a man who is guilty of only one lapse into dishonesty. Every business firm, every political society, must again and again have left unpunished some trusted servant who, in a moment of temptation, has betrayed his trust. In such matters, it is only a hard man who will not give the criminal 'another chance.' Among dishonest employees, many are dismissed but few are prosecuted. Cynics will tell you that it is not often that the dishonest man justifies the leniency shown to him. The taint, they affirm, is there, and will break out again at an opportune moment. Even so, the reasonable man who remembers that Diogenes was unable to discover an honest man with the aid of a lamp does well to be lenient apart from any question of sentimentality. When the celebrated clergyman-forger, Dr. Dodd, lay in prison, awaiting execution for his sins, it was the clear-headed Dr. Johnson who wrote to him: 'Be comforted. Your crime, morally or religiously considered, has no very deep dye of turpitude. It corrupted no man's principles;

> it attacked no man's life. It involved only a temporary and reparable injury.' Dr. Johnson was, perhaps, from one point of view, mistaken. He was, as we are reminded in the 'Johnson Club Papers,' mistaken in his estimate of Dr. Dodd's character. He wrote a 'dying speech' for the condemned man to leave with the sheriff on the day of execution, and in this he made the condemned man say: 'My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully hypocritical.' Dr. Dodd altered the word 'hypocritical' to 'erroneous,' adding in a note that 'with hypocrisy he could not charge himself.' That is the worst of criminals. It is well that other people should take a lenient view of their crimes, but it is not well that they themselves should take a lenient view of their crimes. The criminal should be the object of the tolerance of other people but of his own intolerance. But probably the human instinct of self-defense is so strong that it is impossible to sympathize with a criminal without making him feel like a hero. Man remains a vain creature to the end. He is vain even as he confesses his guilt. He is vain, if of nothing else, of his honesty in confessing it.
>
> "If we have any sympathy with criminals, then, it should not be based on the probability that it will do the criminal any good. Its true foundation is a clear perception of the fact that after all the rest of us are not so very much better."

OUR MUSICAL "POTTERISM"

IF "HIGHBROW" were not sitting so snugly on his throne a new word might cast him down. But the word means the same thing. It is "Potterism," and derives from a richly satirical novel by an English writer, Rose Macauley. Mr. James G. Huneker, who is always gunning for the new bird, is the one who brings down this one to find it an old friend in new feathers. "Potterism is only a new word for an old thing—cant, or, as we say, humbug, and, on its more serious side, hypocrisy. Self-satisfaction is its key-note . . . a species of sterile intellectualism which irritates sensible people because of the lofty, condescending attitude assumed by certain persons who, terribly at ease in Zion, are seemingly in the secret councils of the Almighty." Thus, having defined the word, and established its kinship with the "Podsnappery" of Dickens, the "Snobbism" of Thackeray, the "Bovaryism" of Flaubert, he finds it particularly in the musical public of to-day. Only he lets us all down easily on the ground that we are the victims of the world of illusion. "It is a law of life, a superstition, this game of self-eluding, and superstition is the cement of civilization." Musical Potterism, Mr. Huneker avers in his Sunday causerie in the New York *World*, is everywhere rampant. In fact:

> "It bobs up in music criticisms and peeps forth in daily intercourse. 'Give me good old Mozart,' cried the classical Potterite, 'and keep your modern kickshaws. Mozart is good enough for me!' Alas, we think Mozart is too good for this bonehead, who, no doubt, prefers a Broadway comic opera to 'The Marriage of Figaro.' Another of the exasperating Potterites is the haunter of concert-halls who spends his time in comparing violinists, pianists, singers, orchestras. Criticism thrives on comparisons. That we know; but the infernal hair-splitting over this bald subject gets on your nerves. Music and morals is another favorite grouping of two widely sundered things. Not so, asserts the uplifter who seeks sermons in running Bachs and usually finds immoral rubble. Of all the damnable nuisances in the Vale of Tone, commend me to your moralizer. He is too much in evidence nowadays, and his pernicious influence will, I feel certain, close every theater, opera-house, picture-gallery, and book in our present United States of Slaves.
>
> "There is too much critical cant concerning the classics of music. How uncritical we are! We say Mozart and Beethoven just as we say Goethe and Schiller. Such bracketing is bubbling bosh. It is almost Hegelian in its identification of opposites. We can understand the conjunction of Mascagni and Leoncavallo in 'Cavalleria' and 'Pagliacci,' a managerial marriage, with one eye on the box-office. But Bach and Beethoven. Or Schumann and Chopin. How absurd and lazy-minded is such association of names! One of the most ingrained of Potterisms is that the gallery at the opera is the repository of the most precious criticism. For gallery, read the standees at our opera—the rail-birds, so called. As a matter of fact, the most illegitimate applause comes from these quarters. Does a tenor bawl, a basso bellow, a soprano scream, thunderous explosions prove our contention. When Galli-Curci sang off key at the Lexington Theater last season she was hailed in an unmistakably cordial manner. We have noticed the same lack of taste at the San Carlo, Naples; at the La Scala, in Milan; in Paris, Berlin, and London. Italian audiences, especially of the top gallery, are supposed to possess finer ears than other people. More musical Potterism. They applaud in Italy, as they applaud in New York or London, the singers with the stentorian or extremely high voices; whether they sing in tune or not, whether they rhythmically distort the musical phrase or not, matters little to these fanatics for noise. And invariably they drown the orchestra if the singer happens to end a few bars before it. That the composition should be allowed to terminate logically does not enter into their unmusical comprehension. To bruise their muscular palms and shout is their idea of sensibility. We do not refer now to the official *claque*, if there be one at the opera, but to the diabolical hand-clapping and hurrahing which is becoming a formidable menace to the enjoyment of the musical portion of the audience. No applause is tolerated during 'Parsifal' until act-ends, no applause is tolerated at 'Tristan and Isolde' until the curtain falls, and what a relief it is not to be forced to endure the belching enthusiasm and vulgar fist-thumping in the middle of a musical phrase! Why, then, are not Italian and French operas given the same chance? We are, indeed, barbarians in this cult of noise. We can't even escape noise within our opera-house. It would be a wise regulation if applause could be confined within legitimate limits—at the end of each act. It might not please some singers, who are so avid of applause that they actually hire it by the yard, but it would be a boon to the occupants of the stalls and boxes at the Metropolitan. *Hasta la vista!*"

Mr. Huneker finds in the growing hero-worship of conductors another annoying Potterism—

> "We remember Theodore Thomas in his palmy days; remember that smoothly fitting dress-coat of his. Yes, there were many women who attended the Philharmonic Society concerts to gaze ecstatically upon the shapely back and harmonious movements of this handsome conductor. Another prima donna conductor was Arthur Nikisch, of the Boston band. He waved lily-white hands; his weaving motions fascinated the eye. They seemed in their rhythmic variety the externalization of the music he was interpreting, and, according to Delsarte and Dalcroze, they were. But both Thomas and Nikisch were great conductors—Nikisch still is; indeed, he is the dean of great conductors. His personal mannerisms were and are taken as a matter of course. We do not include Artur Bodanzky among the prima-donna baton heroes. Nevertheless, he is a hero, and a hero always in a hurry. He is the most precise and business-like of our conductors. He seems as if he were making a train to El Dorado. Yet it is only a fancy. He is absolutely master of his technical and intellectual resources. The enormous dynamic energy of the man, his driving power, are concentrated at the tip of his stick. If the Boston Symphony Orchestra boasts a demon drummer, the National Symphony Orchestra can boast a demon conductor. Bodanzky is demoniacal when he cuts loose. At the second 'Tristan' performance he galloped his men at such a pace that the singers could only pant after them. A great conductor is Artur with the Weber profile and the propulsive right hand. If he had a calm left hand like Thomas or Nikisch his readings would benefit thereby. But how stimulating is his conducting! You swing along on the crest of exaltation and forget the composer's intentions in the tumultuous symphonic sea. A brilliant apparition, a stork of genius, but with brains, always brains. The dark horse of American conductors is Ossip Gabrilowitsch. That young man will bear watching."

His antipodes is declared to be Walter Damrosch, who is as familiar a spectacle nowadays as Trinity Church—

> "Walter leaves nothing to chance. He doesn't believe in the *imprévu;* with him the unexpected never happens. There is a sense of security at his Symphony Society, the sort of security that appeals to you when sitting under a long-beloved preacher. Since 1881, on and off, we have sat metaphorically at the feet of Walter Damrosch, and not once has he startled, not once has he altogether disappointed us. He is safe, sane, and—sometimes—soporific. But he never uses rouge or pencils the eyebrows of his interpretations; perfume is to him abhorrent. Good old Walter! His has been a long race, and his a sober

victory. Leopold Stokowski is a pocket-edition of Nikisch, a Nikisch without genius. He is the ideal prima-donna conductor and exudes sweetness and light (Einstein says that light exudes), and as regards the technique of the baton he has all his contemporaries beaten to a frazzle—save one, Arturo Toscanini. Such economy of gesture, such weighty significance in every motion are praiseworthy. His musicianship is excellent, his memory remarkable, altho commanding intellectuality is absent. He, too, has a sinuous line in his back that enchants his feminine audience. He is graceful and inevitably makes his entrance carrying his baton as if it were a baby. The Philadelphia Orchestra is largely composed of mediocre material, but thanks to the admirable disciplinarian, that is, Stokowski, it sounds at times as if of prime quality. And tonal quality is precisely what it lacks. Its conductor hypnotizes his audience into thinking it is so. Ah, these Poles! The oriental mango magic trick over again. Stokowski is young, blond, and has a Chopinesque head, but in profile his chin is as diffident as a poached egg. Pierre Monteux, like a happy nation, has no personal history. He is an accomplished chef. We enjoy his cuisine. There is a savory touch of the Midi in his musical ragouts. And to my horror I find myself indulging in the most reprehensible musical Potterism."

A WINTER'S READING

A LIST WITH MODEST CLAIMS will perhaps be all the more likely to find acceptance. Such a list coming from the New York Public Library is simply named "Thirty-Six Books." Lubbock's list of a "hundred best" has long been a battle-field. The "best" have proved too good for the majority, so they are left unread, and honors are paid to them in sepulchral editions that claim the dust of high shelves. The New York *Times* passes on the new list with the explanation that it is "not a list of classics and does not pretend to include all the great masterpieces of literature." Such books as the Bible and Shakespeare are excluded because "everybody is supposed to know about them." The New York Library list was compiled at the request of a news syndicate which asked for the names of "thirty-six good books which a man or a woman might read as a winter program of self-development." People to whom the last new publications are inaccessible may welcome this:

"Kim," by Kipling.
"The Return of the Native," by Hardy.
"The Call of the Wild," by London.
"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain.
"Tono-Bungay," by Wells.
"The House of Seven Gables," by Hawthorne.
"The Rise of Silas Lapham," by Howells.
"Tales," by Poe.
"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Reade.
"Island Nights' Entertainments," by Stevenson.
"Vanity Fair," by Thackeray.
"A Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens.
"Leaves of Grass," by Whitman.
"The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," compiled by Palgrave.
"Verse," inclusive edition, 1885-1918, by Kipling.
"The New Poetry," an anthology, by Monroe and Henderson.
"Discovery of America," by Fiske. Two volumes.
"France and England in North America," by Parkman. Eight volumes.
"History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," by Rhodes. Eight volumes.
"The American Commonwealth," by Bryce.
"Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Trevelyan. Two volumes.
"Life of Benjamin Franklin," by himself.
"Life of Johnson," by Boswell.
"Life of Benvenuto Cellini," by himself, translated by Symonds.
"Mark Twain," a biography, by Paine, three volumes.
"Letters to His Children," by Roosevelt.
"Walden; or, Life in the Woods," by Thoreau.
"The Book of a Naturalist," by W. H. Hudson.
"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," by Carroll.
"Dissertations by Mr. Dooley," by Dunne.
"Rudder Grange," by Stockton.
"The Wind in the Willows," by Grahame.
"Interpretations of Literature," by Hearn. Two volumes.
"Essays," by Emerson.
"Essays of Elia," by Lamb.
"Three Plays for Puritans," by Shaw.

HELLEU AT HIS SUBTLEST.

"Beneath the light-sure strokes of every portrait . . . lies a searching and painstaking analysis of the personality of his sitter."

These are not the thirty-six "best," but the number merely asked for by the syndicate. The word "best" is disposed of summarily. "Nobody can say which are the thirty-six 'best' or the hundred 'best' books. It depends on the purpose of the books—'best' for what?" The present list is confessedly "heavily weighted" on certain sides:

> "American history, for instance, is the only history dealt with. And in no way can it be called a list of classics. But each, it is emphasized, is a good representative of its class."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ROCKEFELLER "STEWARDSHIP"

TIME WAS when the Rockefeller millions were scorned and scored from the pulpit, but now, it seems, they are thankfully accepted for the promotion of religion and charity in all parts of the world; criticism for the multimillionaire's business methods has largely given way to commendation for what is described as his adherence to the Biblical doctrine of stewardship. So while from a few the old cry of "tainted money" greets the announcement of the gift of $63,763,357.37 to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, majority opinion, as reflected in the daily press, thinks that his huge benefactions merit for the oil king a grateful remembrance. The new fund is in memory of Mrs. Rockefeller, who contributed to many philanthropies during her life, and is entirely separate from Mr. Rockefeller's other investments in charity. It is to be devoted to institutions which are chiefly, or largely, for the benefit of women and children, and begins a task which social workers declare to have been largely neglected. Mr. Rockefeller's donations now total, it is estimated, nearly $475,000,000, or $125,000,000 more than Andrew Carnegie gave away in trying to make himself a poor man before he died. All the gifts are in perpetual trust for the various objects to which they are assigned, so that, as the Indianapolis *Star* puts it, "whatever else may be said of Mr. Rockefeller, he has at least shown the world a highway to charity," and "men of smaller means may follow the example he has set according to their ability." Usually the accumulation of large fortunes has been considered the curse of modern society, notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the votaries of Socialism have long inveighed against their possessors as being "enemies of civilization." But "Mr. Rockefeller has proved for all time that a great fortune can become, instead of a curse, a source of great good for humanity. It was a hard task to spend half a billion dollars, but it has been well done, and its effects will be lasting." It is not necessary to indorse all the methods by which the Rockefeller fortune was accumulated, nor the social system which made it possible, thinks the New York *Evening World;* "but it is undeniable that, having acquired the fortune, the Rockefellers, father and son, have developed to an unusual degree the sense of stewardship in the use of the fortune." Moreover, "so long as the capitalistic system exists, it is well that the most striking example of the great capitalist should set so worthy an example for his fellows." In the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard* Mr. Rockefeller is, in the amount of money given for public uses, "the greatest benefactor the world has ever had." Most of his fortune he has given "to relieve poverty, to promote the cause of the Christian religion, to help educational institutions, to maintain medical research. As he was shrewd in the collection of his fortune, so he is wise in its distribution. His millions will continue for generations and centuries to come to bear fruit in good works."

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER,

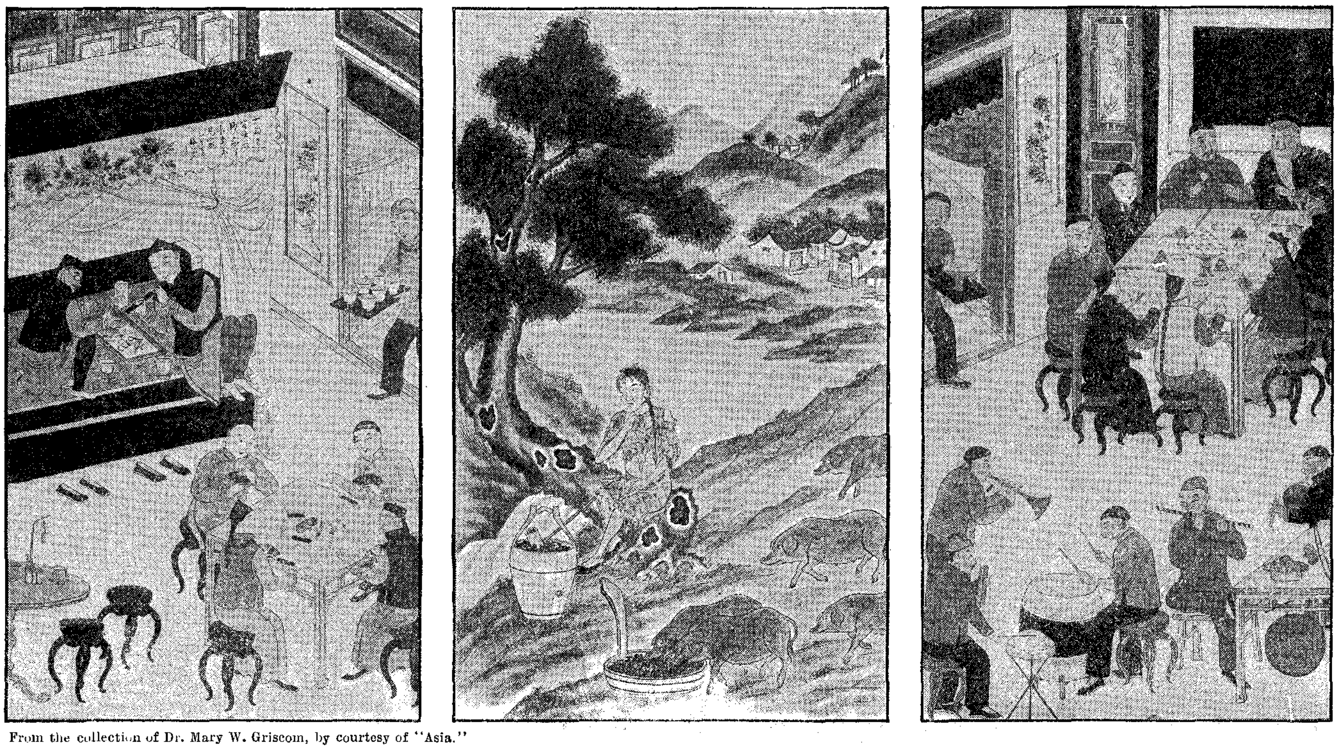
In whose name women and children will be helped by the oil king's millions through all the coming years.

One may reserve opinion as to the methods of Standard Oil, and even the business record of its founder, "and still render fair tribute to his philanthropy," believes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot.* As this paper sees it:

> "These acts of philanthropy are Rockefeller's way of fulfilling the trust that goes with the possession of wealth. He may not reason it out that way, and others may be unwilling to concede it, but it reduces to this in final analysis. Mr. Rockefeller may regard his gifts simply as free-will offerings, and less charitable persons may list them as bribes to glory, but the fact remains that the world is the final beneficiary. Whether the Rockefeller gifts are counted merely as payment on an account that is owed or as charity, they none the less stand for fulfilment of the trust that is ineradicably marked on wealth—to use it for the direct or indirect benefit of mankind."

In remarking the careful provision which Mr. Rockefeller has made for the charities he founded, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* thinks his system is "so different" that it is "convinced not only that the oil king's stupendous accumulation is a good thing, but that it was ordained for the very service to which it is being devoted. At any rate, no balanced mind can complain against a fortune—even a billion—that is so much a public asset." And the disposition of this money increment, says the New York *World,* "is certainly as wise and useful as anything that the tax-devouring politicians have ever had to offer. The stewardship of vast wealth is not necessarily a governmental function. Mr. Rockefeller has shown again and again that it may be made a matter of personal conscience and example."

Turning now to Mr. Rockefeller's critics, it is "not comforting" to *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake City) "to know that any one individual can accumulate such enormous wealth, with the influence and power that it naturally implies." Looking at the huge donation from another view-point, the Newark *News* feels that "the latest gift seems to contemplate the existence of a largely dependent, if not pauper, class for all time." However this may be, the Pasadena *Star-News* is of the opinion that "conditions should not be such in this country that fortunes so vast could be amassed," and the Wichita *Eagle* complains bitterly that Mr. Rockefeller "acquired his fortune ruthlessly," that "the story of his rise is a story of brutal crushing of those below." Still, "it is well that the old billionaire has been so liberal in his organized giving. He has tried to cover up his selfish deeds with great gifts to education and humanitarian projects. He has done well." So "thanks, Mr. Rockefeller, for your big benefactions, but don't forget that we have some ideas as to the whys and wherefores."



From the collection of Dr. Mary W. Griscom, by courtesy of "Asia."

"And took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living."

"And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat."

"Bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry."

CHINESE PICTORIAL VERSION OF THE "PRODIGAL-SON" STORY.

BIBLE STORIES TOLD IN CHINESE ART

AS CHRISTIANITY SPREAD from Syria into Europe and Africa and Asia, hearers of the Bible stories in these far lands naturally thought of them in terms of their own landscapes and flora and fauna. Perhaps the first American Indians who heard of Christianity pictured to themselves a band of twelve red-skinned disciples winding along forest trails or sheltered in teepees. So in China, Chinese converts have imagined Biblical heroes in Chinese garb, surrounded by Chinese scenes. The Chinese vision of the Bible has been put on canvas by a Chinese painter, some of whose work is here reproduced. As a writer in *Asia* tells the story, there was an artist in North Fukien province who made a living by painting pictures on silk. One evening he stole out to where "a tiny white church of a foreign God beyond the tea-shop was brilliantly lighted." Drawn in by snatches of narrative that interested him, the artist entered and "sank unobtrusively into an empty seat." Then, "for the first time he heard some of the beautiful old stories of the Bible, which have held the people of the West enthralled for two thousand years." And so the artist went back home to make "pictures of the story of Noah and the Flood, and of the parables of the Lost Sheep, and of many others that were in the Book of the Western missionary."

But, we read further in *Asia*, this artist of Fukien "had never heard of Palestine." To him "Noah was Chinese and the Lost Sheep belonged to a farmer of his province and the Prodigal Son might well have been a dissolute youth of his own village." Therefore, as the writer in *Asia* describes the paintings, "the landscape that forms the background for the pictures of the Flood is typical of the country along the upper stretches of the Min River in North Fukien." Noah's Ark is "very much like the house-boats that are seen on the Min River unto this day." And the animals, entering two by two, are those familiar to this part of China: "the sacred phenix soaring above them all; tigers and lions, very typical of the stone images that guard the entrance to Chinese temples; buffalo cows, and, of course, pigs; and bringing up the rear are the deer, held in high esteem in China because they came out of their cave to show one of the wise men the plant of everlasting life." We are reminded that the Flood is very real and terrible to the Chinese artist, "for every year the overflowing rivers claim countless victims. It is not difficult for him to image the torrents tearing down the mountain slopes, the houses uprooted from their foundations, and the terrified inhabitants scrambling for safety to the high places."

Similarly, since there are no sheep in South China, "the little Lost Sheep of the parable becomes a goat," and the goatherd wears the dress of a Fukien coolie. Also, the Prodigal Son of the parable wears a pigtail and smokes opium. Three of the four Prodigal-Son pictures are here reproduced, and we quote as follows the description of the whole series as given in *Asia:*

"The Prodigal Son has asked for his inheritance. He can no longer endure the dull routine of the little provincial town in which he had been born; he wants to try his wings in the great city within whose walls are gilded tea-houses and singing girls. The father and his two sons have come together in the great reception-room. The walls are hung with paintings on silk by famous artists of long ago and with panels decorated with the *Lanwha*, or orchid, which is the plant of everlasting life. The Prodigal Son is wearing his red ceremonial coat, for this is a great occasion for him, and he toys with his fan to conceal his agitation. Behind the father stands the elder son, looking scornfully at his idle brother. In boxes and trays the servants are carrying in the inheritance. This is in the form of shoes of silver, each one of which is supposed to weigh fifty-two taels. The Prodigal Son is haughtily superintending the weighing of the shoes. The father strokes his beard doubtfully, but he is a philosopher, and feels that youth must not be held to the shrines of the ancestors against its will.

"The shoes of silver are fast disappearing in riotous living. The Prodigal Son is seated behind the red silken curtains on the wide bed of a gambling den. There is no doubt of this, for an inscription in Chinese above the curtain explains the iniquitous purpose of the establishment. The crafty proprietor himself is rolling the balls of opium for the pipe of the Prodigal Son, who is being received with princely welcome in the silken halls of vice as long as his inheritance lasts. The servant at the door is bringing bowls of lotus-seeds—a most epicurean dish, worthy to set before kings. At the table in the center of the room four men are much absorbed in fantan, a favorite gambling game among the Chinese, who are fond of many curious games of chance. At the little table are bowls of tea and hot water which they will enjoy in a brief moment of relaxation, for they will play through the night. And the Prodigal Son will soon curl up on the luxurious bed and, soothed into a narcotic slumber, he will dream the soul-destroying dreams of the opium-smoker.

"The Prodigal Son has fallen upon evil days and his opium dreams are over. In pitiful rags that do not even half cover his body he sits shivering on the trunk of a camphor-tree amid the swine and recalls that other day when, drest in rich red satin, he sat in state in a teakwood chair and demanded every shoe of his inheritance. In that snug little cluster of white houses with the sloping, tiled roofs, there is not a bowl of rice for a foolish youth who has wasted his goodly inheritance. The pigs are still sleek and well fed, but the pigs are more useful than the Prodigal Son. Pigs, which constitute the principal live stock and property of the farmer, are as characteristic of the rural landscape in Fukien as are the waterfalls. There is always a hole cut at the side of the door, even of the better houses, for the pigs' private entrances. One by one the pigs will have to be sacrificed to keep the famine from creeping into the village. No wonder the Prodigal Son in his deepest dejection thinks of his father's substantial household where there are many servants and rice for all.

"The Prodigal Son has returned. As the first official act of welcome, his hair is combed and then his cap and ceremonial red coat are given back to him. It is an important day in the household. The Prodigal Son has returned to the shrines of his ancestors and to his filial duties. Did not Confucius say, 'Filial duty is the constant doctrine of Heaven, the natural righteousness of earth, and the practical duty of man?' To celebrate the return of his son, the father has prepared a great feast. The musicians have come with drums and flutes. The servant is carrying the *pièce de résistance*, the fatted calf, which is a chicken, the honorable dish for honored guests in this province. The table groans with pyramids of steamed bread, watermelon-seeds, cubes of bean paste, and other delicacies. The father, who is the head of the household, is also the most conspicuous figure in the picture, in accordance with Chinese ideas of etiquette, if not with Western ideas of perspective. 'Let us eat and be merry' is a command willingly complied with by the Chinese, celebrated for their feasts."

MRS. ASQUITH ON CHRISTIAN MOTHERS

MARGOT ASQUITH WAS IMPREST, she confesses in her volume of personal reminiscences, with the religious character of Arthur J. Balfour, and she wonders how many men and women of this generation had religious mothers. Mrs. Asquith knew the great statesman from girlhood. The New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) quotes from her book this note upon Balfour's character, with her striking comment:

> "What interested me most and what I liked best in Arthur Balfour was not his charm or his wits—and not his politics—but his writing and his religion. Any one who has read his books with a searching mind will perceive that his faith in God is what has really moved him in life. . . . His mother, Lady Blanche Balfour, was a sister of the late Lord Salisbury and a woman of influence. . . . I should be curious to know, if it were possible, how many men and women of mark in this generation have had religious mothers. I think much fewer than in mine. My husband's mother, Mr. McKenna's, and Lord Haldane's were all profoundly religious."

All of us would be curious to know how many of this generation have had religious mothers, comments *The Advocate;* but it adds that "we are more concerned to inquire how there can be strong and good men and women in the next generation if motherhood should lose its faith in those spiritual realities which make for greatness of character." It would be calamitous "if in gaining this whole world of opportunity they lose their own soul-culture, which alone can make great mothers of men"—

> "Mrs. Asquith thinks that her own generation affords fewer examples of this highest type of motherhood than did its immediate predecessor. Her observation is restricted to the higher circles of British society, which, even in a constitutional kingdom, still furnish most of the political leaders. In this country, where 'family' still counts for little, and 'new men' are constantly breaking through and making their way to the front, one can not speak with confidence. What is certain, however, is that there is no surer basis for the nurture of substantial qualities of character than the Christian home, and no influence so effective upon plastic boyhood as that of a good mother, not merely passively pious, but living with full vigor the life of the spirit. Whether the woman be Lady Blanche Balfour or Nancy Hanks, it is religion that fits her to train her boy to meet the highest responsibilities that he may inherit or that may come to him by the free votes of his peers."

A PERNICIOUS INDIAN "RELIGION"

BY MAKING DRUG-TAKING a religious rite some of the Indians in the Southwestern States believe they have found a new road to heaven, and certainly, as it appears from reports, have succeeded in finding a short route from this "vale of tears." The drug used in the new cult is peyote, the dried flower of the mescal, a kind of cactus, and was introduced from Mexico, where it has long been known. Its considerable use in the United States does not date back more than half a century, we are told, and its introduction was so gradual that its danger was not realized until about twenty-five years ago. At first no claims were made for it except as a medicine, writes Rev. Bruce Kinney, D.D., in *The Christian Herald,* but now, under the promotion of shrewd medicine men, who saw in it another opportunity for leadership and money, its use has become a religious cult, and this notwithstanding that "some of the most famous physicians, chemists, and manufacturing pharmacists in this country and Europe have conducted extensive experiments and have unanimously pronounced its results evil and only evil." It produces all sorts of alluring hallucinations of sounds, appearances, and colors, and is a most powerful narcotic, with all the inherent dangers that are known to the use of narcotics, and none of the values. However, under the guise of being a necessary religious rite, its use, we are told, has now become a commercialized vice of alarming proportions. The ceremonies accompanying the use of the peyote vary greatly, and in some cases include a very elaborate heathen ritual veneered with an imitation of Christianity:

> "The formal ceremony usually begins on Saturday night and there is great feasting in connection with it—and what Indian can resist a feast! The ceremonies follow the feast and include the partaking of peyote. Sleep follows and the participants are in a stupor most of or all of Sunday, in proportion to the amount of the stuff that they have taken and the resistance their systems offer to its effects. In extreme cases it is days or weeks before the victims entirely recover their normal condition of body and mind.
>
> "Some of the priests are 'returned students,' and in Christian communities they claim that the Indian's religious road differs from that of the white man and that peyote is the Indian road; that peyote is the Indian's way of knowing God and seeing Christ; that peyote is the Indian way of observing communion and learning God's will for him.
>
> "At some of these services prayers are offered to God and Christ, testimonies and exhortations are given, and the Bible is read and occupies a prominent place on the altar.
>
> "Frequent attempts have been made to secure the passage of laws by Congress which would prohibit the importation and sale of this dangerous drug. Every time this attempt has been made the Indians with their hired white attorneys have hurried to Washington to protest; and up to date their protests have been influential and all unfavorable legislation has been defeated."

The practise of eating peyote seems to have spread in fan-shaped lines north and east until it is now found to some extent in Montana and the Dakotas. So, says Dr. Kinney,

> "It is high time that our people became aroused and passed laws to prevent the spread of this habit. Such laws are needed not alone to preserve the physical, mental, and moral integrity of the Indians, but that of our own people also. An insidious and dangerous drug like this knows no racial barrier. In these days when whisky is becoming harder to get, more expensive, and more dangerous, young white men of the 'baser sort' are beginning to take this 'dry whisky' and if something can not be done soon we will have a gigantic problem on our hands to keep our young men from being debauched."

"New Year new cheer
Good tidings far and near
'Good soup good health'
So rings the message clear"

"It rings true!"

A simple and matter-of-fact message —this Campbell's New Year greeting— but it is plain truth and founded on the clear gospel of health.

"Eat good soup every day in the year." The bells cannot ring a message of more practical value to you.

Your entire well-being, both bodily and mental, depends on health. And health depends mainly on good digestion.

You not only find more enjoyment and zest in a meal that begins with Campbell's Tomato Soup but the entire meal is more easily digested and more beneficial.

Made from one of nature's most tempting and wholesome products this delicious soup should bring added delight to your home table all through the year.

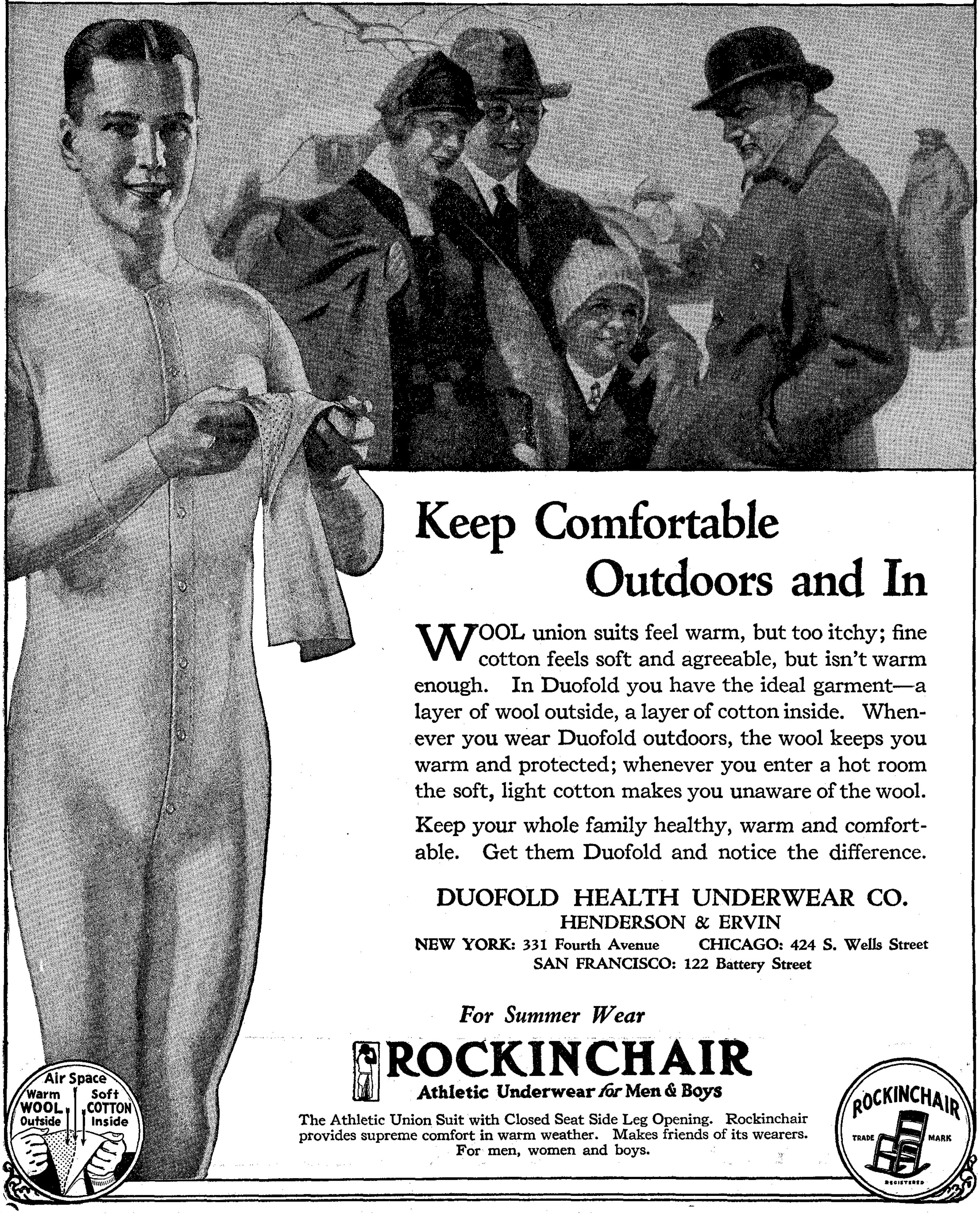
Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

Duofold
Health Underwear
for Men, Women and Children



Keep Comfortable Outdoors and In

WOOL union suits feel warm, but too itchy; fine cotton feels soft and agreeable, but isn't warm enough. In Duofold you have the ideal garment—a layer of wool outside, a layer of cotton inside. Whenever you wear Duofold outdoors, the wool keeps you warm and protected; whenever you enter a hot room the soft, light cotton makes you unaware of the wool.

Keep your whole family healthy, warm and comfortable. Get them Duofold and notice the difference.

DUOFOLD HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
HENDERSON & ERVIN
NEW YORK: 331 Fourth Avenue CHICAGO: 424 S. Wells Street
SAN FRANCISCO: 122 Battery Street

For Summer Wear

ROCKINCHAIR
Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys

The Athletic Union Suit with Closed Seat Side Leg Opening. Rockinchair provides supreme comfort in warm weather. Makes friends of its wearers. For men, women and boys.

ROCKINCHAIR TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CURRENT - POETRY

The strong appeal of Europe's suffering children is meeting response other than those in terms of cash. Overflowing hearts have sent us also the expression of their feelings in verse. The wide-spread interest shown by our readers in The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund is sufficient to warrant our devoting the poetry page this week to a few of these. One that will be appreciated by every parent is from a reader whose verses were first sent to *The Arkansas Gazette:*

TWO LITTLE BOYS

By Walter Westley

Little America

Gladly I saw him
  Running along,
Eyes full of laughter,
  Singing a song.

Cheeks red as roses,
  Heart full of joy,
Lips like ripe cherries,
  Dear little boy.

Clad, oh, so cozily,
  Cap on his head,
Warm little overcoat,
  Nothing to dread.

Pausing to greet me,
  Dear little man,
Eagerly calling,
  Ere on he ran:

"It is lots colder;
  Don't you think so?
Oh, how I hope it is
  Going to snow."

Poland—A Dream

Sadly I saw him
  Running along,
Eyes full of misery,
  Singing no song.

Cheeks gray as ashes,
  Heart without joy,
Lips drawn in agony,
  Dear little boy.

Clad, oh, so scantily,
  Bare little head,
Hunger and nakedness,
  Terror and dread.

Pausing to greet me,
  Dear little man,
Wearily whispering,
  Ere on he ran:

"It is lots colder;
  Don't you think so?
Oh, God! I fear it is
  Going to snow."

This one from the Hartford *Times* was written, as Mr. Harper tells us, before the campaign for the Feeding Fund was begun. The picture it brings before us is only a variant of those that inspired the relief efforts:

A SYRIAN MOTHER

By J. W. Harper

She sits amid the glaring sands
  Upon the desert, bleak and wide.
A little bag of herbs and roots
  Is lying at her side.

A trail of white runs, gleaming, far
  Across the desert's yellow rust,
Where famish'd infants' bleaching bones
  Lie trampled into dust.

High soaring o'er the barren plain,
  With beady eyes and circling wings
A vulture notes the silent forms
  Of fallen, wasted things.

Across her knees a little child,
  Which still her ragged shawl enfolds.
And dead within her shrivel'd arms
  A skeleton she holds.

She does not moan, she does not weep,
  Dumb are her lips in mute despair,
But, oh, her dark and mournful eyes
  That only stare and stare!

That gleam above her hollow'd cheeks,
  I wonder what they seem to see!
Alight with fever's kindling fires,
  That gaze so fixedly.

Here, far away, I look without
  Upon a world so wondrous fair,
Where death and famine do not stall
  And food is everywhere.

But every time I take some bread
  A haunting, famish'd face I see,
With eyes that stare across the dead
  And seem to look at me.

The following is one possessing metrical excellences as well as eloquent feeling:

"FEED MY LAMBS"

By Martha Coleman Sherman

Over the restless ocean, with Christmas
  drawing nigh,
Hungry and freezing and dying,
  millions of children cry!
Turning their eyes, all famished,
  over the moaning sea;
Begging for food and for shelter, begging
  of you and me.

We in our land of plenty, singing
  our Freedom's song,
Holding our children at twilight
  nourished and well and strong,
Watching their beautiful faces warm
  in the firelight's glow,
What do we dream of the anguish
  millions of children know?

Martyrs of war and hatred, orphaned
  and weak and shy,
Stunted and homeless and frightened
  under a Christmas sky,
Stretching their arms all shrunken
  over the hungry sea,
Millions of little children are
  praying to you and me.

History pales before it. All through
  the countless years
Nothing compares with the monstrous
  wrong of these children's tears.
Nothing compares with the terror
  each of these children know—
Little and tender and helpless,
  ravished by pain and wo!

Give, O ye happy people! Ye
  who have loving care,
Clothing and food and shelter,
  riches beyond your share,
Give to these pitiful children all
  that they need and more.
Ye who are sheltered and happy,
  give of your ample store.

The writer of the following has a child dying of an incurable disease, not to be alleviated by tender care, love, or science. But this child has soft pillows, food, and peace, besides a roof to cover. "Is there any mother or father of an incurably sick child anywhere who will not help some other child to live?" So asks the writer of the following:

THE CHILDREN

They come, these wraiths of children,
  To you, who have alms to give,
With pain-racked, wasted bodies,
  To plead for the right to live.

With faces pinched with famine,
  That never knew childish joys,
And gaunt arms raised in suppliance,
  World-old little girls and boys.

There are perils in their night-time,
  There are terrors in their day,
And death creeps ever nearer
  Along that cruel way.

They are cold and naked, they hunger,
  They drink deep of misery's lees,
Oh, heed the voice of the Master,
  "My little ones—give unto these."

Finally, we quote this from the New York *Times:*

"UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE"

By Alice Packard Palmer

What would you do if now upon your breast
Should rest
A little bony, gaunt, but precious form,
Still warm
With blood of yours?

What would you do if now upon your cheek
Were prest pale, mumbling lips that could not
  speak,
Tho fiber joined with fiber in a shriek
For food?
Could such necessitude
Unheeded be?

What would you do if now upon your ear
Fell plaintive moanings, groanings—could you
  hear
Your starving child in anguish, prone
Upon the barren ground—to find—a stone?

If you had gone before,
No more
To guard life of your life, no more enfold
The thing, God-given, you had learned to hold
Most dear,
What would you do
If, from behind the veil, you could peer through?

What *will* you do, when now, upon your heart,
Is lain the burden of a million cries?
Ere dies within us the ennobling spark,
We hear a voice, a still, small voice—then—Hark!
From height, from depth, the Master's magic plea
Reverberates: "Ye've done it unto Me."

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

A Test That Proves Quality

ALONG the waterfront, in addition to wind, sun, rain and snow, roofs are subjected to penetrating fogs and continuous dampness. Here the economy of Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing is constantly demonstrated. For, no matter how severe the conditions of service, this popular plain-surfaced roofing gives unqualified satisfaction.

The Everlastic line also includes three styles of slate-surfaced roofings—two in shingle form and one in roll form. The crushed slate surface, in a beautiful shade of red or green, is the finishing touch that gives distinction to even the most humble residence.

The moderate cost, attractiveness, fire-resistance and durability of Everlastic Roofings have made them the popular choice for *steep-roofed* buildings of all kinds.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing

The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement included.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles

(Four Shingles in One)—The newest thing in roofing. Tough, elastic and durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles

Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Everlastic Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof, and costs less per year of service.

Look for the Everlastic Name. It's your protection against inferior roofings.

Illustrated booklets, describing the four styles of Everlastic, sent free on request.

The Barrett Company

New York
Cleveland
Birmingham
Syracuse
Salt Lake City
Youngstown
Latrobe
Omaha

Chicago
Cincinnati
Kansas City
Seattle
Bangor
Milwaukee
Bethlehem
Houston

Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Peoria
Washington
Toledo
Elizabeth
Denver

Boston
Detroit
Dallas
Atlanta
Johnstown
Columbus
Buffalo
Jacksonville

St. Louis
New Orleans
Nashville
Duluth
Lebanon
Richmond
Baltimore

TRADE B MARK

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED:
Montreal
Toronto
Winnipeg
Vancouver
St. John, N. B.
Halifax, N. S.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

NEW ORLEANS AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

WEALTH, PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF THE GREAT BASIN

(New Orleans Association of Commerce)

WHAT NEW ORLEANS HAS DONE

IN ORDER THAT IT MAY FUNCTION as the Valley's port of easiest access, New Orleans, at public expense, has constructed a system of efficient warehouses and docks, and a belt railroad, which serve all ships, railroads, boats, industries, and commerce alike; has mosquito- and rat-proofed the city as a safeguard against yellow fever and bubonic plague; has installed a modern sewerage, drainage, and pure-water supply system; has exempted money on deposit, mortgage loans, and steamships from taxation, and is building a fixt level industrial canal and inner harbor for deep-draft vessels.

Because of its asset of forty-one miles of publicly owned harbor frontage, New Orleans is in a position to create some unusual and unique economies for the fostering and encouraging of Mississippi Valley commerce.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

LAND

	United States Totals	Mississippi Valley Totals	Mississippi Valley Percentages
Area	3,026,789 sq. m.	1,940,090 sq. m.	64.0%
In crops, 1909	311,293,382 acres	248,508,857 acres	79.8%
In crops, 1919	368,809,000 “	294,279,000 “	79.7%
Public lands in 1919	212,901,622 “	59,479,423 “	27.9%
Irrigation projects in 1919	3,212,092 “	1,802,482 “	56.1%

FOREST PRODUCTION

Lumber	31,890,494,000 feet	16,875,432,000 feet	52.9%

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Coal	585,883,000 tons	561,332,000 tons	95.8%
Coke	56,478,185 “	52,315,593 “	92.6%
Copper	1,908,533,595 pounds	677,840,259 pounds	35.5%
Gas	795,110,376,000 cu. ft.	520,956,699,000 cu. ft.	65.5%
Gasoline	429,287,797,000 “	334,449,494,000 “	77.9%
Gold	3,313,373 ounces	1,134,674 ounces	34.2%
Silver	67,879,206 “	24,540,643 “	36.1%
Pig iron	38,230,440 tons	35,071,709 tons	91.7%
Iron ore	72,021,202 “	69,913,611 “	97.0%
Lime	3,206,016 “	1,517,427 “	47.3%
Potash	207,686 “	132,990 “	64.0%
Salt	7,238,744 “	4,808,083 “	66.4%
Gypsum	2,057,015 “	1,194,582 “	58.0%
Pottery, etc.	$221,884,651	$128,455,990	57.8%
Petroleum	355,927,716 bbls.	250,171,101 bbls.	70.8%
Coal supply in 1913	543,172,900,000 tons	512,108,100,000 tons	94.2%

FINANCES

Wealth, 1900	$88,517,306,775	$44,423,031,924	50.1%
Wealth, 1912	187,739,071,090	101,562,676,662	54.0%
Net income, personal and corporate, for 1917	....	....	37.32%
Income tax, personal, corporate, and partnership, for 1917	....	....	37.44%
Farm property, 1900	20,439,901,164	14,886,548,204	72.8%
Farm property, 1910	40,991,449,090	31,299,233,720	76.3%
Internal revenue collections, 1912	321,615,895	189,467,689	58.9%
Internal revenue collections, 1919	3,839,950,612	1,485,700,397	38.6%
State debt, per capita	7.08	4.43	......

EDUCATION

Total population, 1917	103,635,306	56,354,570	54.3%
Children, 5 to 18	27,686,476	15,713,749	56.7%
School enrolment	20,853,516	12,041,811	57.7%
School attendance	15,548,914	8,940,611	57.4%
Expended on public schools	$763,678,089	$417,691,607	54.6%
Number of public high schools	13,951	9,159	65.6%
Number of private high schools and academies	2,058	963	46.7%
Number of public normal schools	251	144	57.3%
Universities, colleges, and schools of technology	574	329	57.3%
Collegiate male students	152,860	74,003	48.4%
Collegiate female students	90,181	52,951	58.7%
Number of commercial schools	890	477	53.5%
Commercial students	289,579	143,726	49.6%

TRANSPORTATION

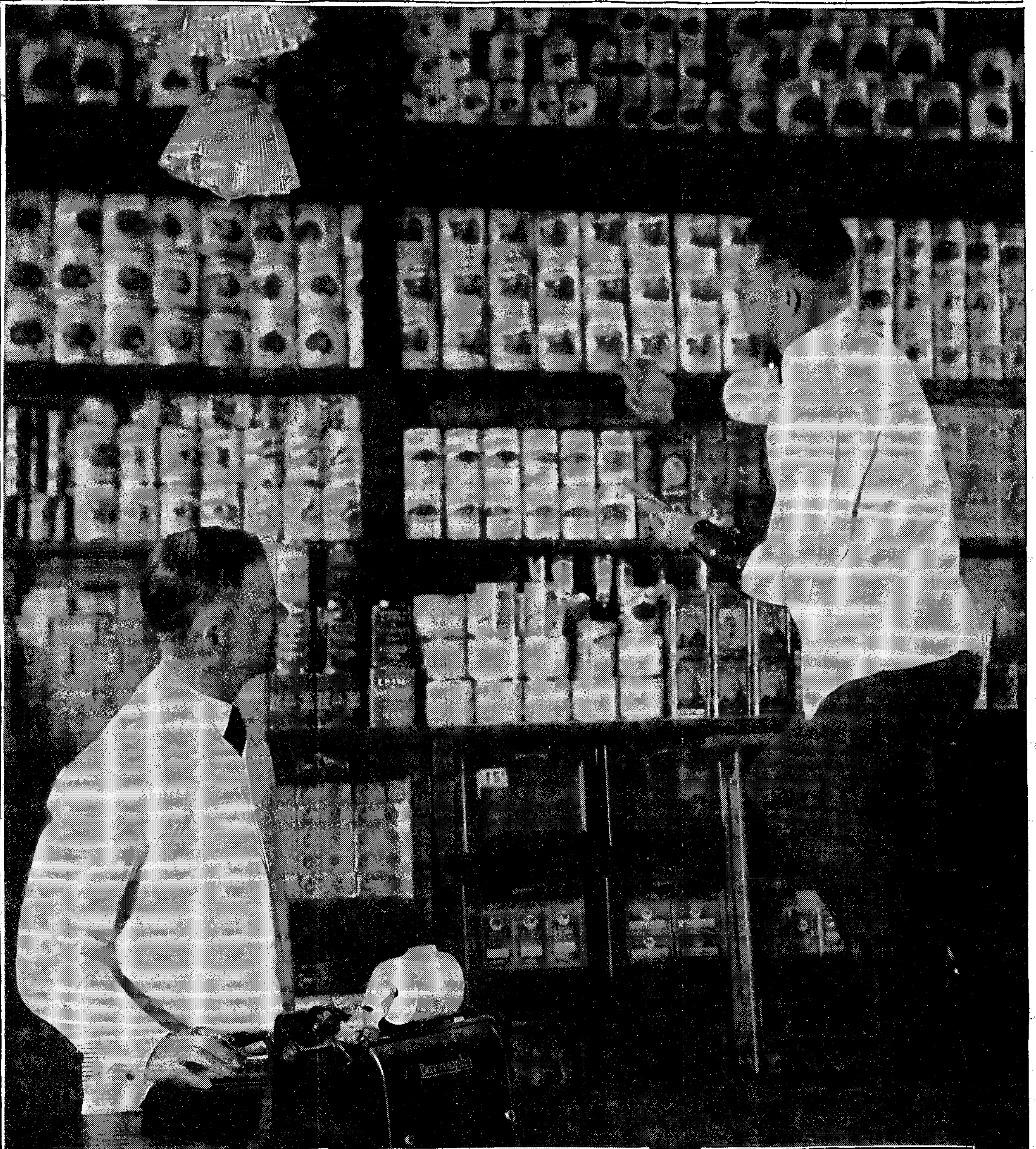
	United States	Mississippi Valley
Railroad mileage per 100 square miles in 1917	8.53 miles	10.91 miles
Percentage of highways surfaced in 1910	12.0%	10.6%

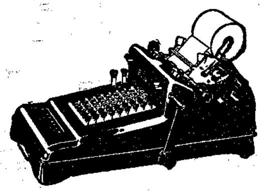
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	United States Totals	Mississippi Valley Totals	Mississippi Valley Percentages
Corn	2,917,450,000 bushels	2,536,950,000 bushels	86.9%
Wheat	940,789,000 “	760,629,000 “	80.8%
Oats	1,248,310,000 “	1,093,495,000 “	87.5%
Barley	166,719,000 “	120,027,000 “	71.9%
Rye	88,478,000 “	77,619,000 “	87.7%
Buckwheat	16,301,000 “	3,504,000 “	21.4%
Flaxseed	8,919,000 “	8,919,000 “	100.0%
Rice	41,059,000 “	33,049,000 “	80.4%
Potatoes	357,901,000 “	189,002,000 “	52.8%
Sweet potatoes	103,579,000 “	62,567,000 “	60.4%
Hay	91,326,000 tons	59,292,000 tons	64.9%
Wild hay	17,340,000 “	16,193,000 “	93.3%
Clover-seed	1,099,000 bushels	962,000 bushels	87.5%
Cotton	11,030,000 bales	6,796,000 bales	61.6%
Cottonseed	4,929,000 tons	3,025,000 tons	61.3%
Tobacco	1,389,458,000 pounds	719,110,000 pounds	51.7%
Apples	147,457,000 bushels	49,796,000 bushels	33.7%
Peaches	50,434,000 “	15,292,000 “	30.3%
Pears	13,902,000 “	3,232,000 “	23.2%
Beans, dry	11,488,000 “	5,438,000 “	47.3%
Soy-beans	2,402,000 “	494,000 “	20.5%
Cowpeas	10,426,000 “	5,442,000 “	52.1%
Broom corn	53,100 tons	53,100 tons	100.0%
Grain sorghum	126,058,000 bushels	119,642,000 bushels	94.9%
Peanuts	33,263,000 “	17,590,000 “	52.8%
Cane-sugar	116,715 tons	115,590 tons	99.0%
Beet-sugar	763,848 “	485,713 “	63.7%
Sugar cane	481,000 acres	405,700 acres	84.3%
Cane-sirup	38,385,000 gallons	26,376,000 gallons	68.7%
Maple-sugar	10,425,959 pounds	809,750 pounds	7.7%
Maple-sirup	3,885,108 gallons	1,417,630 gallons	36.4%
Sorghum-sirup	33,312,000 “	26,462,000 “	61.6%
Wool	265,460,000 pounds	163,556,000 pounds	61.6%
Wool	35,979,000 fleeces	22,435,000 fleeces	62.3%
Live stock	$8,566,000,000	$6,415,000,000	74.8%
All crops	$15,796,573,000	$11,002,487,000	69.6%
All crops	368,809,000 acres	294,279,000 acres	79.7%

MANUFACTURES

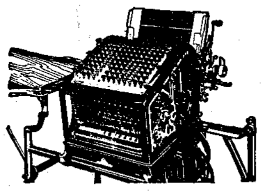
	United States Totals	Mississippi Valley Totals	Mississippi Valley Percentages
Agricultural implements	$164,087,000	$134,597,000	82.0%
Artificial stone products	21,934,000	15,193,000	69.2%
Automobile bodies and parts	129,601,000	96,006,000	74.0%
Automobiles	503,230,000	450,992,000	89.6%
Awnings, tents, and sails	18,138,000	9,235,000	50.9%
Boots and shoes	501,760,000	124,305,000	24.7%
Brick, tile, terra-cotta, etc.	135,921,000	78,367,000	57.6%
Butter	243,379,000	177,759,000	73.0%
Carriage and wagon materials	24,850,000	17,236,000	69.3%
Carriages, wagons, and repairs	106,697,000	72,239,000	67.7%
Cheese	51,745,000	32,741,000	63.2%
Chemicals	158,054,000	41,752,000	26.4%
Men's clothing	458,211,000	163,701,000	35.7%
Women's clothing	473,888,000	57,538,000	12.1%
Coffee and spices, roasting, etc	150,749,000	77,958,000	51.7%
Confectionery	170,845,000	72,196,000	42.2%
Copper, tin, and sheet iron	94,891,000	49,367,000	52.0%
Cotton goods	676,569,000	42,590,000	6.2%
Electrical machinery, etc.	335,170,000	107,811,000	32.1%
Engines, steam, gas, and water	72,121,000	45,758,000	63.4%
Fertilizers	153,196,000	41,048,000	26.7%
Flour and grist-mill products	877,680,000	624,313,000	71.1%
Miscellaneous food-preparations	219,333,000	130,555,000	59.5%
Foundry and machine-shop products	866,545,000	412,073,000	47.5%
Furniture	265,706,000	141,604,000	53.2%
Glass	123,085,000	63,000,000	51.1%
Hardware	73,320,000	23,547,000	32.1%
Hosiery and knit goods	258,913,000	51,246,000	19.7%
Iron and steel work	918,665,000	818,359,000	89.0%
Leather	367,202,000	117,560,000	32.0%
Lime	18,391,000	8,902,000	48.4%
Lumber and timber products	715,310,000	409,941,000	57.3%
Oil, cottonseed, cake and meal	212,127,000	121,902,000	57.4%
Paints	112,409,000	53,526,000	47.6%
Paper and wood pulp	332,147,000	98,992,000	29.8%
Miscellaneous rubber goods	223,611,000	126,080,000	56.3%
Slaughtering and meat products	1,651,965,000	1,204,174,000	72.8%
Structural iron work	159,378,000	109,655,000	68.8%
Turpentine and resin	20,990,000	16,083,000	76.6%
Woolen and worsted goods	379,484,000	17,420,000	4.5%
Total manufactures, 1914	24,246,435,000	10,594,111,000	43.6%
Total manufactures, 1904	14,793,903,000	6,094,509,000	41.1%





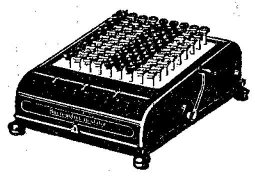
ADDING

Burroughs Adding and Listing Machines are built in different models of varying size to fit the needs of any kind of business, large or small.



BOOKKEEPING

Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines bring to the posting of ledgers and other important records the automatic accuracy and speed that characterize machine methods.



CALCULATING

Burroughs Calculators add, multiply, subtract and divide without printing the figures—giving wanted results in the shortest possible time.

Burroughs

Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines

The Easy Way

Burroughs Convenience, Speed and Accuracy Take Drudgery Out of Inventory

"TAKING STOCK"—how the retail merchant and his clerks have always hated the thought of it! Coming at the end of a busy season, on top of the rush of holiday business, it has meant additional night work or interruption of the day's business and a dreary grind of figuring for everyone in the store who could be trusted to add, subtract and multiply the items and prices.

It used to occupy days or nights and when finished the only sure thing about it was that it wasn't right. Some errors are bound to occur when tired brains and clumsy fingers are trusted with pencil or pen.

Even now thousands of small merchants cling to the old methods and would never make an inventory if they were not compelled to by the requirements of the income tax.

But many more thousands have learned, or are now learning, to do their figuring *the easy way*—the Burroughs way.

This handy portable figuring machine gathers the inventory totals—*quickly*—*conveniently*—*accurately*. It is thoroughly reliable.

From counter to barrel or box, the machine moves about the store, and as one clerk calls out cost figures, weights, quantities, or selling prices—as the case may be—another lists them on the machine. Or, in large stores where stock is listed on Inventory Sheets, the drudgery of extending, adding and checking can all be turned over to the Burroughs, and completed in a marvelously short time. The work can be interrupted again and again—as often as need be and resumed instantly without a chance for error, and when the whole list is finished the total is already there in the machine.

Many merchants find it quite practical with the aid of the machine to keep a perpetual inventory by listing in a book kept for the purpose, all additions to or withdrawals from stock. This record they compare with the periodical stock inventories and if it does not check closely a serious leak of some sort may be suspected and the cause located.

Inventory time merely gives emphasis to the day-in, day-out value of a Burroughs to its owner. As Frank Pfeiffer, jeweler of Parsons, Kansas, speaking from experience, says:

"I believe that every retailer, whether his chief commodity is diamonds or dishpans, should keep accurate records that show him just what he is selling in each of his different lines, how much the goods cost and how much profit each line is earning.

"The high cost of goods today makes it imperative that he should keep dead stock down to a minimum and speed up his turnover. This can only be done by taking inventory—by checking up each line periodically. That's where we use the Burroughs. If I had to get along under present-day conditions without an adding machine I might just as well quit."

The A B C of Business

Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines—the A B C of Business—are manufactured by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in a wide variety of styles and sizes. Among them can be found complete equipment for the figure needs of any business, no matter whether it is large or small.

Burroughs Branch Offices are located in over 200 cities in the United States and Canada. Get in touch with the nearest one, or write direct to the Home Office at Detroit, Michigan.

Burroughs

Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER

"TO THE AMERICAN BOY, whose duty it is to maintain our flag upon the seas now that it has been restored there," runs the dedication of "The New Merchant Marine," by Edward N. Hurley, formerly chairman of the United States Shipping Board. He is proud of his work. "Our new merchant fleet as it floats to-day represents the most spectacular achievements in the history of this or any other country," he tells us, adding, "Conspicuous among these achievements was the launching on July 4, 1918, of ninety-five ships in American yards—fully 50 per cent. of which yards were not in existence a year before."

But what necessitated this frantic haste to build ships? We had ships a-plenty in the old days. "Almost the first industry established on our shores was the building of ships. By the middle of the eighteenth century twelve of the thirteen colonies lying along the Atlantic seaboard possest regular shipyards, and each colony was producing from 2 to 137 bottoms a year," and everywhere on the high seas went Yankee sailormen. "In addition to covering established trade routes, they engaged extensively in pioneer operations. They sailed direct to the Cape of Good Hope and to Hindustan, Java, and Sumatra. Through the Dutch in the East Indies they carried on an early trade with Japan. Madagascar, New Holland, and New Zealand were among their regular ports of call. Theirs were among the earliest ships on the coast of South America and the West Coast of Africa."

As time went on, the Yankee fleets engaged more and more audaciously in trade. "A Boston merchant named Tudor obtained a monopoly of supplying ice to the city of Havana. Then, there was the American whaling industry. During this period, too, steam propulsion and its concomitant, the famous American clipper-ship, made their appearance. The first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, American-built and American-owned. The clippers were marvels of speed and strength. With them the twelve-day transatlantic passage was not uncommon; and nine-day voyages, not achieved by steam-vessels until thirty years later, are on record."

By 1850, or thereabouts, "our merchant marine had reached the zenith of its size, glory, and power. Our flag was on every highway of commerce. Our total oceangoing tonnage had reached 2,496,894. Even our new steam fleet closely approached the size and exceeded the efficiency of England's." But dark clouds were gathering, and ere long came the Civil War, and "between the ravages of Confederate cruisers, the demoralization of our industries and commerce, the sale of our vessels into foreign registry, and the bankruptcy of many of our ship-owners, almost half of our merchant marine was wiped out."

National pride stimulated a burning desire to regain our lost supremacy, but desire, in these matters, is not enough. It takes necessity, and our entrance into the world-war brought that. Ships had to be built. They had to be built quickly—and were. "The Great War has left on our hands the nucleus of a large merchant fleet with which to reestablish our flag upon the seas. It consists of about 2,311 vessels aggregating some 13,600,000 dead-weight tons. There is nothing elaborate about it, for it was built in an emergency for the grim purposes of war. It contains no ocean greyhounds; in fact, only twenty-six of the ships were designed to carry passengers. There are few tankers, colliers, and other special types; but, in the main, its units are carriers of bulk and general cargo, capable of turning up between nine and one-half and eleven knots an hour. They are good, strong vessels of better material, equipment, and workmanship than the old cargo vessels of Europe."

What, now, of the future? There are foreigners who can build ships more cheaply than we can. There are foreigners who can man and sail ships more cheaply than we can. If maintaining our merchant marine is to be unprofitable—that is to say, if outsiders can beat us at our own game—what powerful incentive remains for staying in that game? National pride? If so, how is national pride to translate itself into something practical and tangible? Foreigners have sometimes stimulated the growth of their fleets by grants of money to ship-owners—in a word, subsidies—and for a long time certain American publicists have urged us to do likewise. To this Mr. Hurley is strongly opposed.

All questions relating to ships and the deep seas are at present befogged with uncertainties. To what extent will our foreign trade develop? To what extent will our competitor's fleets develop? To what extent will private initiative replace governmental initiative in keeping up our new merchant marine? Affairs are at present so unsettled that it is difficult to predict. But meanwhile there is agitation for canals and for improved rivers, and in matters relating to inland waterways we deal with forces under our immediate control. Congress—or a State legislature—can say, "Let a canal be built," and nothing can prevent its being built, even tho, as in the case of the New York State Barge Canal, it may cost $155,000,000.

In "American Transportation Problems," Samuel O. Dunn pays his compliments to the enthusiasts who "paint attractive pictures of great vessels loading at Chicago and St. Louis and steaming without transfer of cargo through the country to the Gulf, and thence to all parts of the world," and reminds us that "this main project is supplemented by numerous minor ones, including the deepening of the Mississippi River to St. Paul and of its various tributaries, and of other rivers in all parts of the country; the construction of a ship-canal to connect the lower end of Lake Michigan with Lake Erie; the construction of a ship-canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean, etc. The three chief arguments for this plan are (1) that it would cheapen transportation; (2) that it would regulate railway freight-rates; and (3) that it would provide in the best way needed additional facilities of transportation."

How sound are these arguments? As Mr. Dunn goes on to say, "there can be no question that well-managed steamship lines in our coastwise and Great Lakes traffic can generally haul goods more cheaply than railways. The case of *artificial* waterways, including under this term both canals and improved rivers, is very different. Expenditures analogous to those for the construction and maintenance of a railway's roadway must be made on them; and the expenses of operation caused by the physical limitations of their channels are comparable to those caused by the limitations of a railway's track." These are serious objections, and, as Mr. Dunn goes on to say, "even if the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway were dug twenty feet, or even thirty feet, it is not probable it would be used by lake or ocean steamships. A lake or ocean vessel is poorly constructed for navigating a canal or tortuous river; its ratio of length to beam is too great and its rudder power insufficient to keep it from frequently running into the banks except when moving very slowly."

Mr. Dunn edits *The Railway Age Gazette* and perhaps might be regarded by some as, on that account, more favorable to railways than to waterways. Railways are not supposed, at any rate, to love canals, or improved rivers, or any type whatsoever of inland waterway. But no such charges of special pleading will be brought against Charles Whiting Baker, consulting editor of *The Engineering News-Record*, and he agrees pretty closely with Mr. Dunn when he sets forth his views in "What Is the Future of Inland Water Transportation?" There we read that "traffic on nearly all inland waterways has all but disappeared. With few exceptions, the competition of waterways with railways is no longer of any consequence. The primary cause of the decline of the waterways is the extraordinarily low cost at which the railways of the United States are able to handle low-grade bulk freight, which is the only class of freight on which the waterways can hope to compete with railways."

By way of conclusion he says, "The only waterways which promise public benefit are those whose terminal expenses favor the waterway instead of the railroad. A deepened St. Lawrence River connection between the lakes and the Atlantic and a ship-canal across New Jersey are the two waterway projects which best deserve attention."

Why this Evolution in Spring Suspensions makes for Better Roading in the

LELAND-BUILT
LINCOLN

Purposing that the Leland-built Lincoln Car shall provide the measure of riding ease which motordom long has hoped for, and make traversable those highways which motorists have been prone to avoid, Lincoln engineers and those co-operating with them accorded due consideration to a multitude of factors which had a specific bearing upon the roading qualities of this particular car.

It was realized first, that if the springs were fully and effectually to perform their functions as springs, it would be imperative that they be not handicapped by having to perform any additional function.

By driving through a torque member rather than through the rear springs, it is possible to shackle the latter at their forward as well as the rearward end, hence obtaining the maximum of flexibility. If the car were driven through the rear springs, they would have to be stiffer and to be attached more rigidly at the forward end.

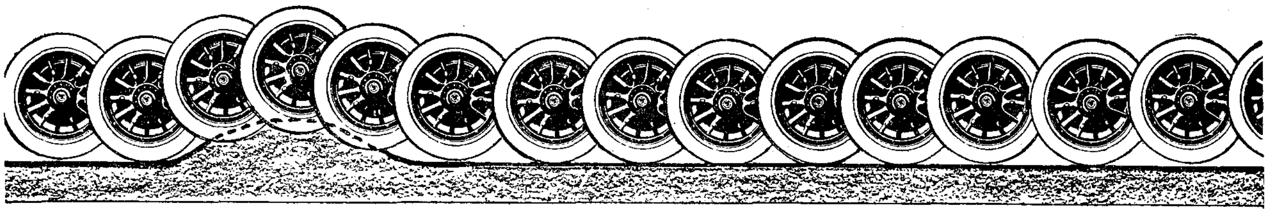
The spring bolts are especially large, being one inch in diameter, making them conducive to better lubrication, to easier action and to longer life.

Pliancy in springs, however, is by no means the sole objective. That in itself is easily accomplished and, too, is easily overdone.

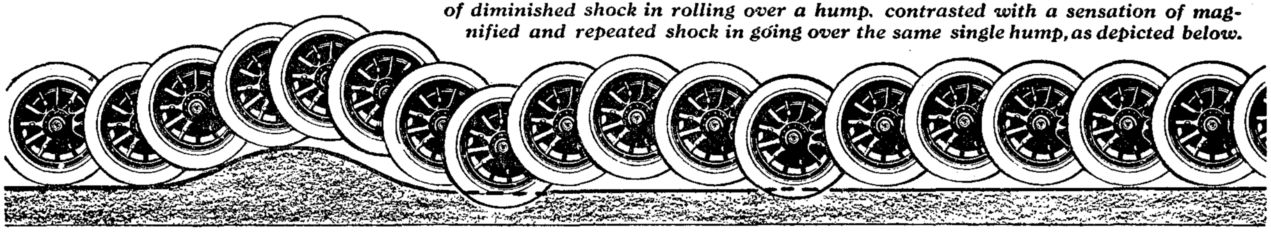
It is observed ofttimes that springs which are effectual in neutralizing the minor inequalities of the road, may be too flexible successfully to withstand impacts with the larger humps and depressions. On the other hand, springs which are reasonably effectual on the rougher roads, may not be sufficiently yielding to make for comfort on surfaces which are but slightly undulating.

Again, springs which are conducive to a degree of comfort under some particular load may not be suitable for a lighter or a heavier burden.

In bringing the Lincoln spring suspension to its present high efficiency, the long devotion to development took place over a wide variety of highways, under a wide range of conditions, and with varying loads. Then were determined the various factors which, in correct combination, would produce the greatest possible number of desirable results.



These illustrations are intended merely to portray sensations; the one above to depict the LINCOLN passengers' impression of diminished shock in rolling over a hump, contrasted with a sensation of magnified and repeated shock in going over the same single hump, as depicted below.



Of the several advantages achieved, one of the most influential is the non-synchronization of the front and rear springs which materially reduces their tendency to yield and rebound in unison. The result is, that in going over a hump or into a depression—while there is naturally one yield and rebound—that is usually all there is to it, rather than repetitions which impart the sensation of several humps or depressions. And, too, the roughness of the road appears greatly diminished.

Lincoln advantages are also due, in a measure, to the fact that by driving through a long torque member, a more nearly constant wheelbase is maintained; that is, the distance between the front and rear wheels does not materially vary. If the car were driven through the rear springs, the wheelbase would continually vary, to the extent that the spring flexings were influenced by the variable application of power.

The marked extent to which Lincoln engineers have improved upon conventional practice can be appreciated only by riding in the car, especially over some piece of road which other experience has shown to be quite discomforting.

The manner in which the car holds the road at speed, and its comparative steadiness when traversing wriggly ruts or tracks in the sand imparts a sense of security quite uncommon.

That "riding the waves" sensation, sometimes experienced even on smooth and level surfaces, is agreeably absent.

Those acquainted with its riding qualities are in accord that the car provides the measure of roading comfort to which motordom has long looked forward.

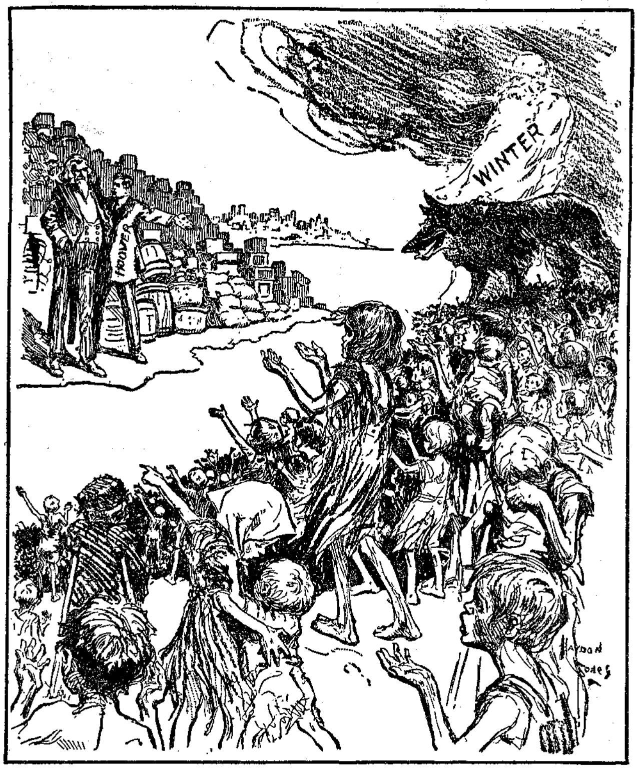
And its superlative comfort is just one of the outstanding qualities which serve to distinguish the Leland-built Lincoln Car.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CHILD FACES AT THE RESTAURANT-WINDOWS OF EUROPE

NOBODY LIKES TO EAT near the windows of restaurants in any of the Polish cities this winter. The eyes of half-starved children, with their pinched, white faces prest against the glass in the outside cold, are enough to destroy the appetite of the most hardened globe-trotter. Wherever food is offered for sale there are children silently staring in—at bakeries, groceries, and eating-houses. Attempts are made to feed them once a day, but this is not enough to keep them from being hungry most of the time. Up to now it has not even been possible to furnish a small amount of daily food to every child that needs it. Cold and exposure are allies of hunger in pursuing these small citizens. Their homes, in many cases, are only dugouts, unfurnished except for a pile of straw in one corner, on which all the family sleeps in a heap, huddled together for warmth. Rags are the commonest clothing. Multiplied many times, this description of conditions, which a recently returned member of the American Relief Administration brings from Poland, applies to a great part of central Europe. "It is not an unusual thing to find a child dying in the streets," said this agent, as quoted by the New York *Times*. "I remember one case at Lodz:



Copyrighted by the New York "Evening Post."

THESE WILL BE EUROPE, TO-MORROW!

—Jones in the New York *Evening Post*

> "I was stopt by the sobs of a child. I went over to investigate and found a little girl in rags sitting close to the body of a child, also in rags, lying near her. I asked her what was the matter. 'My little brother won't get up,' she answered. I tugged at his arm and lifted his face. The lad was dead. We got their story later. They were the children of a soldier who had died in the war. Because they had no clothes to wear their mother used to come to the soup-kitchen to get the meal a day for them. She died of tuberculosis and the naked children were left alone.
>
> "In desperation the little girl finally took the rags that covered their straw litter and wrapt the starving boy and herself in them. They had roamed the city all day until I had found them."

One out of every three children in Poland, according to the same authority, has rickets or tuberculosis. The one meal given each day to those judged most in need of it is not enough, and as for those who are judged not quite weak enough to need help, says the agent:

> Nothing is more heart-breaking than to go through the schools to pick out the worst cases. Those who are not on the extreme edge of starvation are left behind. To hear them sob when they find that they are not picked for the meal a day makes one doubt the existence of supreme right and justice.

A recent bulletin, issued by the American Relief Association in this country, emphasizes the fact that these sufferings are not confined to individual cases, or cities, or even European nations. More than 10,000,000 European children, according to some dull and dry, but deadly serious, tables of statistics collected by the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross, are either starving or in danger of starvation. Among these millions who have not enough to eat, it is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 who have not adequate shelter, clothing, medical care, or "kindly human treatment." "The sufferings of Polish children are beyond imagination," reports Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, who has recently returned from a tour of investigation in Europe. It was in Poland, as well as in Ruthenia and in parts of Jugo-Slavia, that she encountered homeless children roaming the country like little wild animals.

"It is not easy to believe that there can be hordes of homeless children wandering from door to door or town to town in the former war-areas," writes Miss Lathrop, "but the knowledge can not be escaped over there. Fathers have been killed in the war, remote villages have been invaded and depopulated, families have been separated, typhus and other diseases have killed many, everybody is poverty-stricken. The new governmental machinery for child protection is not in operation, and the old private children's charities are powerless to meet the vast requirements created by the war. At Ushurod, the principal town of Ruthenia, the kindly, sensible superintendent of the State School for the Deaf said that one child or more came in almost every day at dinner-time for a meal, and then wandered on. Sometimes one or two stayed, but the school itself had scant reserves of food and she dared not take in all the wanderers who came." Miss Lathrop continues, in an article written for the American Child Hygiene Association, and published in *Mother and Child* (New York):

> The evidences of underfeeding are not always obvious to the lay eye. One becomes accustomed unconsciously to a lowered standard, but there are some signs any one can understand, once attention is called to them.
>
> "Look at their legs," said a friend with whom I was walking in a decent quarter of a great city, pointing to a comfortable-looking group of young school-children. There was a betrayal. Some legs were bowed and some knock-kneed. Doubtless some were straight, but they only served to emphasize the deviations.

The food conditions in Austria represent no improvement over a year ago, reports A. E. Taylor, in the American Relief Administration *Bulletin*. It will be some years, predicts this writer, before the situation is alleviated. As for the American assistance, he writes:

> The food supply of the children has been distinctly relieved by the European Child's Relief Committee, but this has been more than obliterated in the quantitative sense as applied to the entire population by reduction in the total amount. The adults of the cities of Austria live from hand to mouth upon a ration scarcely more than enough to maintain the emaciated

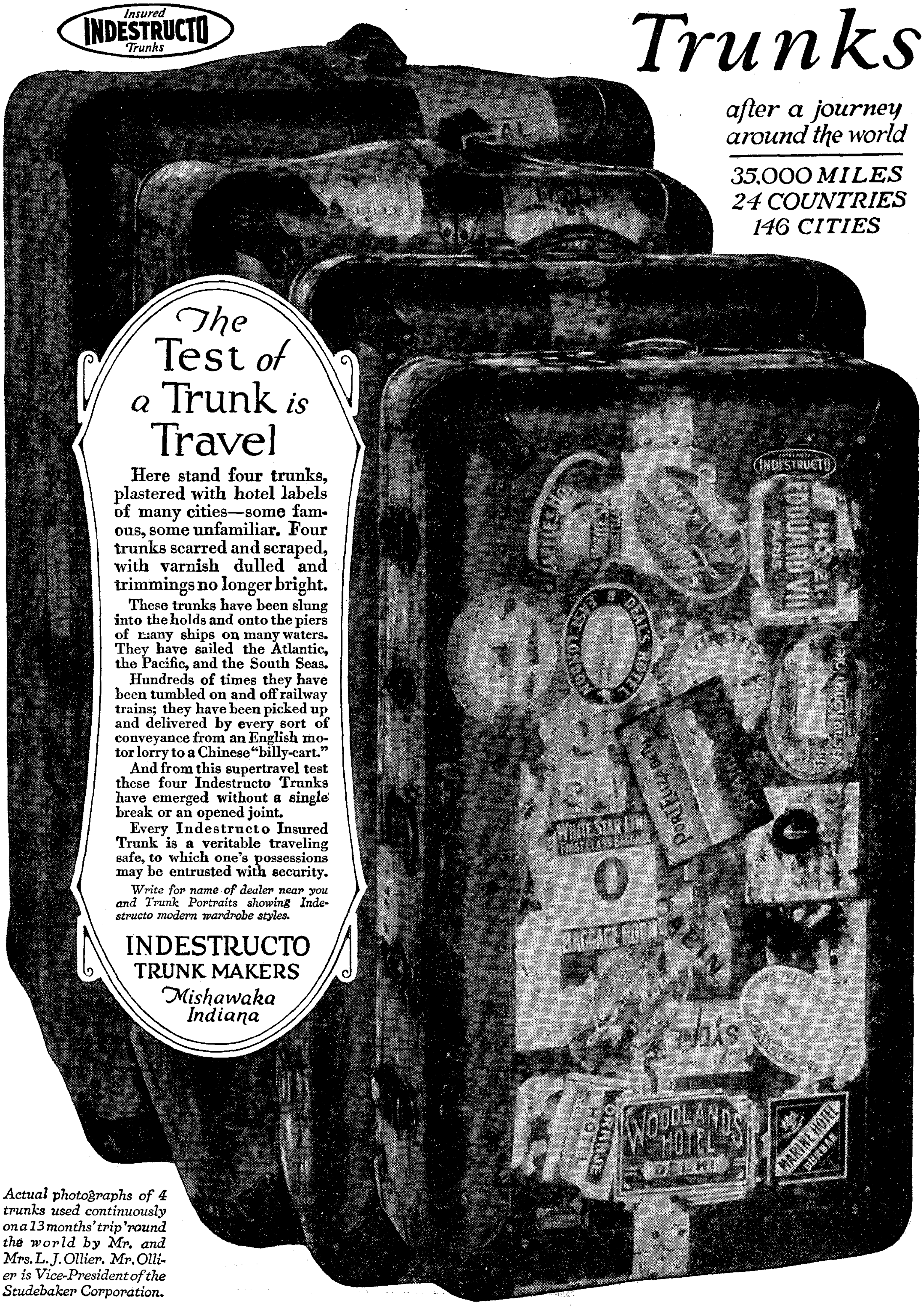
INDESTRUCTO

Insured
INDESTRUCTO
Trunks

Trunks

after a journey
around the world

35,000 MILES
24 COUNTRIES
146 CITIES


INDESTRUCTO
HOTEL EDOUARD VII PARIS
DEAL'S HOTEL EAST LONDON
Port Elizabeth
WHITE STAR LINE FIRST CLASS BAGGAGE
0
BAGGAGE ROOM
CABIN
ORANGE HOTEL
WOODLANDS HOTEL DELHI
MARINE HOTEL DURBAN

The Test *of* a Trunk *is* Travel

Here stand four trunks, plastered with hotel labels of many cities—some famous, some unfamiliar. Four trunks scarred and scraped, with varnish dulled and trimmings no longer bright.

These trunks have been slung into the holds and onto the piers of many ships on many waters. They have sailed the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the South Seas.

Hundreds of times they have been tumbled on and off railway trains; they have been picked up and delivered by every sort of conveyance from an English motor lorry to a Chinese "billy-cart."

And from this supertravel test these four Indestructo Trunks have emerged without a single break or an opened joint.

Every Indestructo Insured Trunk is a veritable traveling safe, to which one's possessions may be entrusted with security.

Write for name of dealer near you and Trunk Portraits showing Indestructo modern wardrobe styles.

INDESTRUCTO
TRUNK MAKERS
Mishawaka
Indiana

Actual photographs of 4 trunks used continuously on a 13 months' trip 'round the world by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Ollier. Mr. Ollier is Vice-President of the Studebaker Corporation.

individuals in a resting condition. The horses look better, the human beings look worse. Physical work is almost out of the question, unless additional food is supplied, and this has led to the system of the so-called food-wage, by which work is paid for in part through increased rations to the workers. The employer must be in a position to provide increased food and have guaranties for his coal before he can even undertake to import raw materials, even tho credit were to be provided for such importations. The shackling imposed upon business enterprise under such circumstances is obvious, but must be seen to be fully appreciated. The death-rate is very high from tuberculosis, being most marked over the fiftieth year and between the fifth and fifteenth years. Statistics were never very reliable in Austria, and they have not been improved since the armistice, but there can be no question that the actual situation is not exaggerated by the vital statistics.

In Galicia the European Children's Fund fed, during the winter of 1919–20, approximately 390,000 children. "It is no exaggeration to state that if this work had not been undertaken, thousands of children would have died, either directly from starvation or from lack of resistance to disease," reports M. W. Gwynn, one of the relief workers. He presents this picture of suffering, especially as it affects the children:

> The population of eastern Galicia is so dense that even under idle circumstances there is never any surplus food. Whereas the State of Pennsylvania has an average of 110 people to the square mile, Galicia has 230, and therefore never has more than just enough food. At present, with farms destroyed, horses requisitioned for the army, cattle largely driven off, and farm-implements more or less deteriorated, the situation from a food point of view is absolutely desperate. The lack of clothing is as serious as the lack of food. The price of materials is so high as to be out of reach of all but the wealthiest, the price of a bed-sheet or a shirt being 500 marks. Some cloth is now being manufactured in the district of Lodz, but this is not enough to supply the army. Nothing is, therefore, left for the civil population. And even among the soldiers the sight of a good many of them barefooted and ragged is a distressingly common one. The children of the poor have next to nothing. Indeed, I have seen children playing quite naked. There are thousands who can not come to our kitchens to get their food on account of the cold during the long Galician winters. Due to the lack of clothing, fuel, and soap, cleanliness is impossible, and the people are consequently an easier prey to disease. The whole country suffered intensely last year from the inroads of typhus. The coming winter will doubtless be as bad. Some villages and towns lost as high as 23 per cent. of their population through deaths from typhus during the last winter. As a matter of fact, there were villages from which all of the remaining population had fled from their homes to escape the ravages of this terrible disease, thereby spreading it still further.

In AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and CZECHO-SLOVAKIA there are 1,000,000 war-orphans. Five thousand of these have been wandering like animals in the Ruthenian Mountains.

In the BALTIC REPUBLICS there are 150,000 orphans. Many thousands will be unable to attend school next winter for lack of shoes and other necessary clothing.

POLAND has 500,000 orphans, the majority living in refugee camps instead of homes.

In ROUMANIA there are 200,000 orphans.

JUGO-SLAVIA has 600,000, some living in devastated villages from which adults have fled.

In SOVIET RUSSIA there are three to four million orphans.

WHERE CHILDREN ARE STARVING.

These figures, vouched for by a bulletin of the American Relief Administration, reveal a tragedy of childhood probably unequaled in the history of the world.

Miss Julia Lathrop, mentioned above, presents, in the New York *Times*, these poignant "Thumb-Nail Sketches of Hunger":

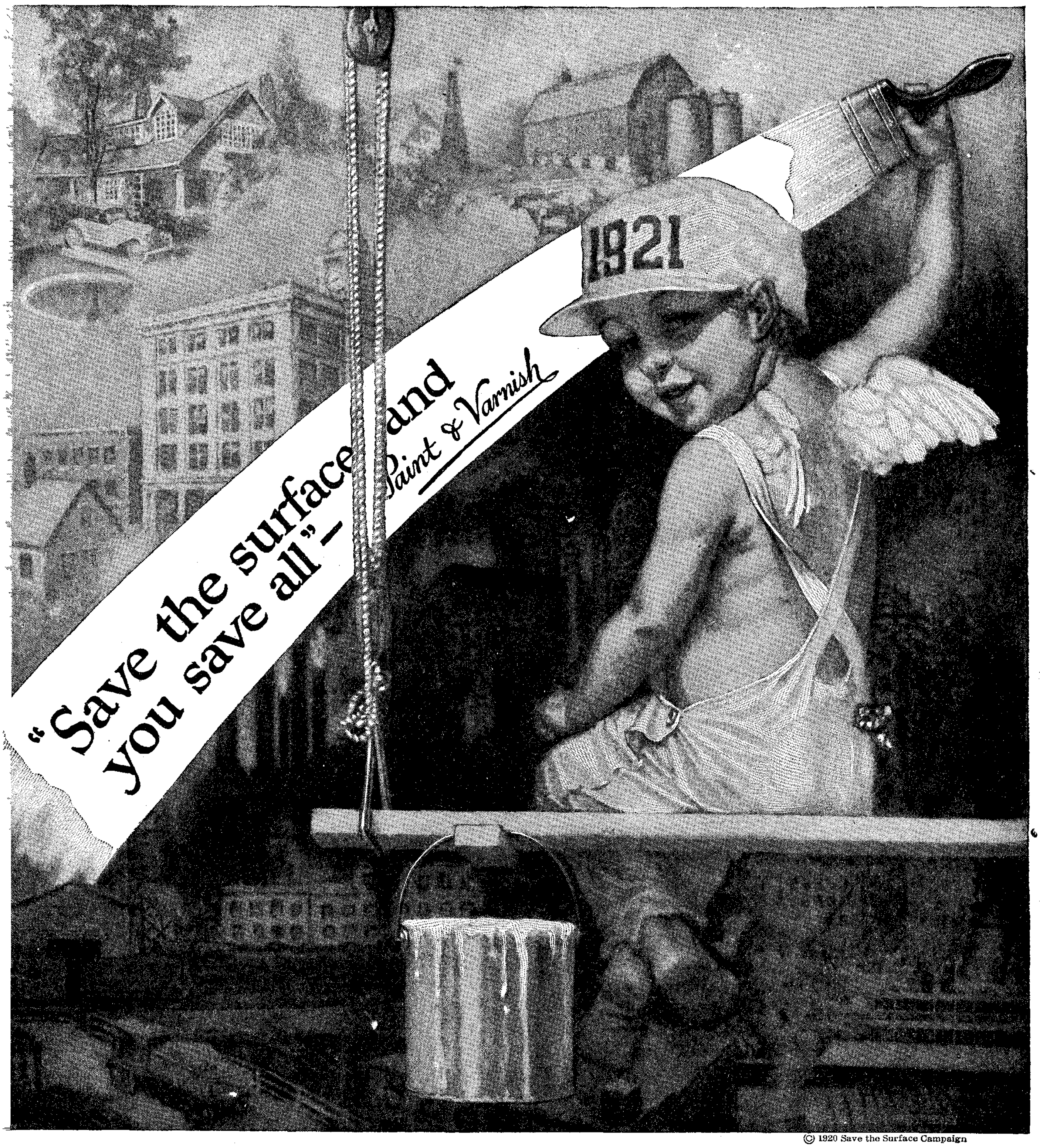
> In a paper-box factory in Prague all of the party noted the small stature of the girl-workers, most of them in their middle teens, but looking younger until you saw their faces. The manager said: "Yes, it is so; we always have some girls who are little, but now they seem all to be little."
>
> "Why are we hungry all of the time?" asked some working in central Europe of a distinguished food-expert. He answered: "You are hungry because, altho you consume a fair amount of food, it lacks fats. This fatless food digests rapidly, while fats digest slowly and keep the digestive apparatus busy and contented longer." Unless this sense of hunger is dulled by long custom, it is and has been for some years the daily portion of many of the men, women, and children of central Europe.
>
> A woman teacher in Berlin said after a Hoover package had been sent her, "You have no idea how delicious lard is to eat on bread after the long deprivation of fats!"
>
> A mother belonging to the formerly comfortable professional class nursed her baby until it was two years old because of the lack of food. Now the mother has softening of the bones or rickets. The husband was in the army and for two years a prisoner of war. He came home with a bad heart. The eldest girl has an abscess on the side. Two daughters who died during the war "had quite respectable diseases, one scarlet fever and one typhoid, indicating the natural status of the family." Their deaths were respectable because they were not caused by underfeeding.
>
> We sometimes said, "They do not look so bad," as we saw children in the canteens. For one loses standards and takes for granted a general drab complexion and dull hair, but when you suddenly see a normal, rosy, vigorous child you realize that you have seen many thousands below a normal level.

Conditions such as those touched upon in these reports have inspired the gathering of the great Child-Feeding Fund now being collected by THE DIGEST for the amalgamated organizations of which Herbert Hoover is the head. Altho in certain countries "recuperation has proceeded to a considerable degree" during the summer, writes Mr. Hoover, in the latest American Relief Administration bulletin, "a careful resurvey of the situation proves that between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 children will have to be assisted with food and clothing during the coming winter, outside of Germany, and about 1,000,000 in Germany." He concludes with this statement to the American people:

> The Administration is conducted wholly by business men and business women. The operations in Europe are likewise carried out by business men and business women. The Administration has received the cordial support of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Churches, the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. It has made no distinction as to race or religion. No child of Jew, Catholic, Protestant, of any race in this vast territory has been turned hungry from its doors. The American Red Cross is extending its medical and clinical service among the children in part of these countries—but medical service will be futile if the much larger problems of food and clothing shall fail.
>
> Altho many of the officers of the American Relief Administration desire to be relieved of this long-endured service, we have felt it a public duty to carry on until the harvest of 1921. We do not feel that the American conscience would permit the closing of the door to this great mass of hungry children in Europe, and we have resolved to continue this service just as far as we can command the support of the American people.
>
> The Administration now requires about $15,000,000 for adequate service outside Germany until harvest, in August, 1921. In Germany, the Friends' Service Committee requires about $8,000,000 to carry on its service to the same date.
>
> This support is urgently needed at once if these children are not to be plunged into infinite misery.
>
> This is service for the most helpless from the war; it is a service that the American people can not refuse.

It is estimated that by midwinter, says the New York *World*, the allied organizations will be caring for 3,500,000 children and will maintain 17,000 canteens, orphan-asylums, hospitals, and children's homes of different types in central Europe, all dependent upon American charity. So well have the business arrangements been taken care of that the overhead cost chargeable to American account is less than 1 per cent. It is planned, concludes *The World*, to make a special campaign for contributions during the Christmas season, and the Rochester *Post* sums up, in this way, a great volume of editorial approval:

> It is fitting that such an appeal should be made during this season, which may be called the children's time. The thought of our own American children, well cared for and happy, should move us to greater compassion for these unfortunates.


"Save the surface and you save all"—
Paint & Varnish
1921

© 1920 Save the Surface Campaign

WEALTH depends quite as much on conservation as on production. Timely use of Paint and Varnish in 1921 will prevent enormous waste of property due to deterioration. To postpone painting is false economy. ***It costs more not to paint than to paint.*** Save the surface and you save all. Every time you save a surface you help reduce the cost of living.

ADDRESS SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN, Room 632 The Bourse, Philadelphia, for interesting and useful illustrated booklet on surface protection.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied interests whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries and their divisions.

To Mothers of School Girls

The importance of using Packer's Tar Soap regularly during the "high school" era.

IF there is one particular time when the hair and scalp demand vigilant looking after, it is during the teens, when the budding girl is slipping into womanhood.

At this time the scalp glands are very active and susceptible to infections and devitalizing influences which later produce diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. Therefore extraordinary precautions should be taken to avoid conditions likely to interfere with their natural activity and the consequent health and growth of the hair.

Shampoos with Packer's Tar Soap should be given at least every twelve or fourteen days throughout this important period, following the sensible Packer method, described in the booklet accompanying each cake. The scalp is then assured the full benefit of pure pine tar and healing vegetable oils and the help of scalp manipulation through easy finger-tip massage. Furthermore, the invaluable and often life-long habit is formed of regularly caring for the hair and scalp.

Packer's Tar Soap

"Pure as the Pines"

Today, after nearly fifty years, "Packer's" is still the same pure, clean-smelling pine-tar soap that gave such encouragement to the shampoo habit in the early '70s.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap

And Packer's *Liquid* Tar Soap! Designed for those who prefer a liquid shampoo soap of "Packer" quality. It cleanses delightfully—keeping the hair soft and attractive. It is perfumed just enough to be agreeable.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 84A, 120 West 32nd St., New York City

To soften hard water for shampooing

Hard water contains mineral salts and is unsatisfactory for shampooing. In many localities, though not in all, hard water can be softened with bicarbonate of soda—about a teaspoonful to a basin of water. In localities where water does not respond to this treatment, the use of rain water is recommended for all toilet purposes.

Send for these "PACKER" *Samples*

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

10 cents each

HALF-CAKE of Packer's Tar Soap, good for several refreshing shampoos — 10 cents.

LIBERAL SAMPLE BOTTLE of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed and delightfully cleansing—10 cents.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

THE "KING OF BOOK-AGENTS" AMONG DOGS AND TIGHTWADS

R. C. BARNUM, of Cleveland, know as "the King of Book-agents, before he became a successful publish and employer of hundreds of agent called one day on a Mrs. Pepper, who wa all that her name implied. He was no so well versed in the fine diplomacies of th game at this stage of his career, or h wouldn't have rushed in where ange ordinarily would fear to tread. Had h been better trained he would have ca an eye on the weather, have heard throug cautious inquiry that now was the threshin season, when everybody was busy, an would have posptoned his call, or hav changed his methods of attack. Howeve he went, and by his shrewdness turned th bitter experience of the moment into lat profit. Albert Sidney Gregg relates th story in *The Specialty Salesman Magazin*

Mrs. Pepper had a sharp tongue, a ba temper, and a fierce-looking yellow ey set sideways in her head, which gave h a most forbidding appearance.

As soon as Barnum made known h business Mrs. Pepper responded with string of language strong enough to sing a cat.

"Your book is no good, now clear out, she screamed. "We have had one like for over a year, and I want to tell you is absolutely worthless. There's not remedy in it that is worth shucks, and have tried nearly all of them. Git out, she continued, "and if I ever see yo around here again I'll scald you with ho water. You book-agents are a lot o crooks; that is what you are, and I don' want anything to do with you."

Barnum listened patiently, waiting fo the time when she would "run down" an stop for rewinding.

When that eventful moment arrived h got the floor away from her and came bac with a proposal which should have close the incident instanter.

"I am very sorry, madam, that you d not like the book," said Barnum, cour teously. "However, you are not oblige to keep it. The publisher has authorize me to buy back a book where the buye is not satisfied. If you will get it for m I'll be glad to hand you the money."

He pulled out his pocket-book and stoo waiting.

Mrs. Pepper hesitated for just an in stant and then broke out in a new spot.

"No, you can't have the book," was th amazing retort. "I would not sell tha book for any price. Now git out, an don't bother me any more. Can't you se I am busy?"

"Thank you, Mrs. Pepper," responde Barnum, with a merry twinkle in his eye "If you should change your mind and de cide to sell the book back to us, you can reach me by dropping a postal in the vil lage post-office. I'll be in this part of th country for some time."

Barnum bowed himself out gracefully and went on his way.

At every place he offered his book in that neighborhood thereafter he said very seriously:

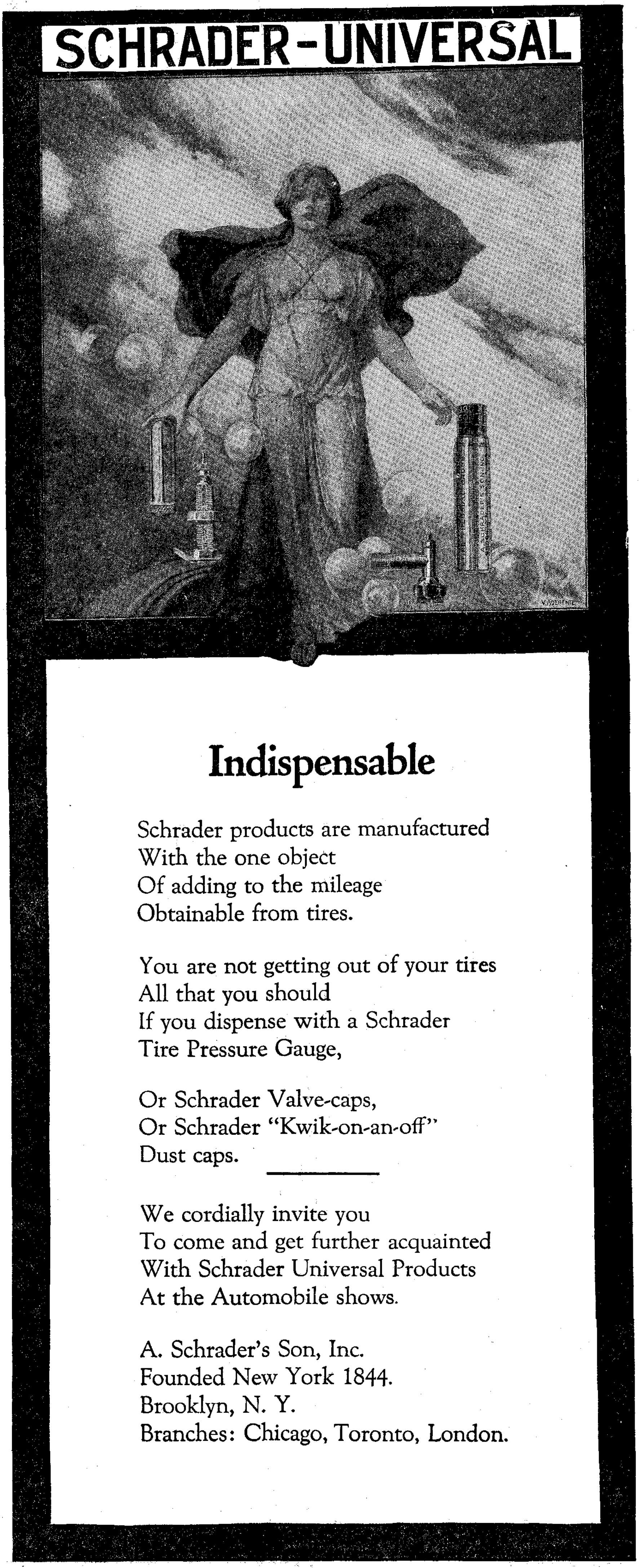
"Mrs. Pepper has had one of these books r over a year, and she says she would ot sell it to me for any price." And of urse he got many orders, because they l knew Mrs. Pepper.

Thus Barnum, by keeping cool, was able retreat in good order, and, by being ever, was able to "cash in" on Mrs. epper's contrariness.

A quick wit is, of course, a valuable asset any one, but to a book-agent, against hom so many doors are locked, it is a ime necessity. Barnum once went to a wn with a book especially interesting to ub women. With fine diplomacy he nted a room at the home of a woman ominent in club life, and from her he btained a varied assortment of valuable formation. One afternoon, hot and red, he arrived at the home of Mrs. dwards. Mrs. Edwards answered his ng, and he started to open the screen-oor and go right in. But she was quicker. ike lightning her hand went up and oked the door from the inside.

"Are you a book-agent?" she asked, sus-iciously. Says the writer:

> It looked for an instant as if he would ve to say either "Guilty" or "Not uilty." There appeared to be no alter-tive. But—leave it to a book-agent.
>
> Registering surprize, he came back at r with a query in just the right way:
>
> "Why, Mrs. Edwards, do I look like a ok-agent?"
>
> He was well drest and nice-looking, d there was no evidence of his occupa-on in sight. Furthermore, he might be banker, lawyer, millionaire in disguise, some other "personage" whom Mrs. dwards could not afford to offend. She ve him the "once-over" for a second time, hich is unusual for a woman to do, and en, with a smiling apology, replied:
>
> "Oh, I beg your pardon," unlocking the reen; "do come right in."
>
> Barnum was "in the castle," but how as he going to present his book? Wait d see. He knew that Mrs. Edwards and rs. Davis were intimate, and so he began this fashion:
>
> "Mrs. Davis, with whom I am stopping, ld me you were prominent in club work, d I've run in for a few minutes to have little chat with you. Possibly I may be ack later for a further talk. My time is ther limited to-day, and I will not be ble to stay very long. I'm from the East, d am familiar with what some of the ubs are doing in many of the Eastern ties."
>
> Thereupon, Barnum began conjuring ith the names of well-known club leaders that city and elsewhere, greatly to the elight of Mrs. Edwards, who felt that he was being highly honored. As they hatted, Barnum looked at his watch fre-uently. Incidentally he slipt his book ut from under his coat and laid it on the able with the remark:
>
> "There is something I came across the ther day that is fine for club-workers."
>
> Then they talked some more about the eather, politics, and the development of omen. Mrs. Edwards all the while was tealing covert glances at the book, and he more she looked the more she wanted o examine it. Finally, curiosity gained he upper hand, and with a polite "excuse ne" she reached over and picked up the treasury of thoughts."
>
> "Why, this is the very thing I have



SCHRADER-UNIVERSAL

Indispensable

Schrader products are manufactured
With the one object
Of adding to the mileage
Obtainable from tires.

You are not getting out of your tires
All that you should
If you dispense with a Schrader
Tire Pressure Gauge,

Or Schrader Valve-caps,
Or Schrader "Kwik-on-an-off"
Dust caps.

We cordially invite you
To come and get further acquainted
With Schrader Universal Products
At the Automobile shows.

A. Schrader's Son, Inc.
Founded New York 1844.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Branches: Chicago, Toronto, London.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

been wanting," she exclaimed. "Do you think you could get one for me?"

"Yes, I think I could get another one."

"Send it by express and I will pay the charges, if you are not coming this way again soon."

"That will not be necessary, Mrs. Edwards," replied the genial Barnum, rising, picking up his hat and book, and moving toward the door. "I will bring it the next time I call."

"Just splendid," exclaimed the delighted lady, as she carefully closed and locked the screen once more to "keep out book-agents."

Barnum made his "getaway" without a signed order; nevertheless he had made a sale. On her part, Mrs. Edwards thought she had discovered something for herself.

A few days later Barnum "just ran in" on Mrs. Edwards with a new copy of the book, got the money on the spot, and, after handing her another line of talk on clubs, managed to escape, with a cordial invitation ringing in his ears to "call again" some time when he was passing through the city. Mrs. Edwards was delighted and—so was Barnum.

Suppose Mrs. Edwards had "caught on" that Barnum was a real, simon-pure book-agent? What would the lady have done? A problem in "woman nature" for a novelist. She might have raved and thrown the book into the garbage-can, or she might have taken the incident as a joke, and told the story on herself at the next meeting of her club. And her story would have been the very best kind of advertising for Barnum. Her action would have been governed entirely by her mood, the state of the weather, and what she thought the other women might think about the matter. But nothing of that kind happened, and Barnum went on his way in search of other worlds to conquer.

Timothy Tightwad, member of a numerous and widely scattered family, afforded the young agent another sort of experience. Tightwad held on to his money as a crab holds on to a bather's toe. After Barnum had worked on him for an hour, Tightwad took a hitch in his trousers, and drawled:

"Wal, I 'low as how I won't take any one."

But Barnum, unabashed, kept right on and at the end of another hour landed the order. Timothy was a rich man, according to the standards of his community, but he had made his money more by skinning pennies than by real business enterprise. He was miserly, and his neighbors express great surprize when Barnum announced that he had obtained Mr. Tightwad's order. They freely predicted that Barnum would not be able to deliver the book and collect for it.

When delivery time came Barnum called on Mr. Tightwad, ready for a verbal battle. Mrs. Tightwad was present this time. Barnum handed over the book, and waited expectantly for Tightwad to pull out his wallet and pay the bill. But instead of reaching for his money he returned the book with this drawling excuse:

"No, I reckon we-uns cain't take it."

Barnum laid the book on a table, and held the original order in his hand. He scanned it closely for an instant, then looking up, asked,

"Mr. Tightwad, do you remember just how your note was worded—the note you gave me for the book? Did it call for two seventy-five or two hundred seventy-five? If you pay it now it will cost you two seventy-five, but if I leave it at the bank in town you will pay just what it calls for."

Barnum's purpose was to set them guessing and play on their fears. His plan worked. Husband and wife exchanged uneasy glances, and finally the woman drawled:

"If we-uns pay you the two seventy-five naow, will you give back the note?"

Barnum paused a moment, as if considering the matter.

"Yes," he replied at length, "if you will hand me the two seventy-five right now you may have it."

Tightwad reached down into his pocket, brought forth some money, and counted out the two dollars and seventy-five cents.

"Naow," he said, suspiciously, "we-uns will hand over the money as you pass us the note."

Barnum held out the "note" with his right hand and took the money with his left hand, the exchange being made in the same instant. Neither one trusted the other, but they were able to do business after a fashion.

The next incident is about Mr. Simpkins, who lived in Michigan. Barnum had called to deliver a book. As he approached Simpkins, Barnum ripped the paper cover off, and held the book up, exclaiming:

"Isn't that a dandy? Just look at that binding? See how clear the type is? What fine pictures?"

He went on in that strain for a few seconds, closely watching the expression on Simpkins's face. He had a hunch that Simpkins was going to back out if he could, and Barnum was ready for him. Finally, Simpkins shifted his feet uneasily, batted his eyes, and blurted out:

"I guess I don't want the book. I have had a run of bad luck since you were here —lost some pigs and a cow—and I guess I don't want it."

Meanwhile, Barnum had handed the book over to Simpkins, who held it in a gingerly manner.

"I just left a book with your neighbor at the next house, and he has some change. Perhaps he would lend you enough to pay for the book?"

"No, I reckon I can't do that way—I don't believe in borrering."

"You could let me have something now couldn't you—fifty cents or a dollar—and I would leave the book? You could pay the rest when you get more money. You will have some soon, won't you?"

"Yes, that'll be all right," replied Simpkins readily.

"Just let me take the book for a moment," said Barnum, and Simpkins gladly handed it back.

Barnum wrote out a receipt for one dollar, whereupon, Simpkins reluctantly dug down and fished out that amount in small change.

"Now," explained Barnum, "I will mark the amount you have paid right here on the fly-leaf of the book, and leave it with the postmaster. When you get the money, you may pay the balance to him and get your book."

Away Barnum started with the book and the dollar. After he had gone a few steps Simpkins saw the point and called out:

"Hold on," he exclaimed. "I just happened to recollect that I have some money in my other clothes up-stairs. He Johnny, you run up and get the wall out of my best pants hangin' on the n near the head of my bed."

Johnny did as he was ordered and so came back with the wallet. Simpk pulled out a nice bunch of bills and select enough to finish paying for the book.

After Barnum had "said his lit piece" about the book to a woman up t road, half a mile from Simpkins's hou she demanded:

"That all sounds very nice, Mister, b what I want to know, is there anyth in that book of yours that is for inform tion of the stummick?"

Barnum gravely assured her that t book contained a number of excelle recipes for stomach trouble, whereup she quickly subscribed for a copy.

Barnum, like practically all men w have sold goods by calling at hous has had his experiences with dogs.

I switched him onto that subject asking:

"Is it true that if you look a fierce d in the eye you can master him?"

"Like many other popular saying replied Barnum, "that saying is true— spots. Generally speaking, however, t best way to deal with a dog, when you calling at a strange house, is to pay attention to him. Walk along just as the dog were not there. It takes so nerve, but if you are out very much y simply have to acquire the nerve. I h a dog rush at me once, and as he w about to spring, I thrust my hat in mouth. While he was chewing the ha kicked him under the jaw. He dro the hat and ran away howling. Of cou my hat was damaged, but that was bet than being bitten, and perhaps injur That trick is taught to all our salesm and it is valuable for anybody to know.

"As I approached a house one day I s some men working near the barn, and headed in that direction. On the way big, savage-looking dog came out to m me. He growled a little, and then f lowed me. As I was talking to the farm that dog quietly opened his big mouth a took hold of the calf of my right l He set his teeth in just far enough make me wince a little, but I did not g any sign that he was hurting. I kn that if I squirmed or attempted to b him off he would bite me seriously. M only hope was to convince the dog th I was not afraid of him. So we sto there for a minute or two, the dog ho ing me, and the men looking on, wond ing what would take place next. Fina the dog relaxed his grip and held up h head, just as if nothing had happened.

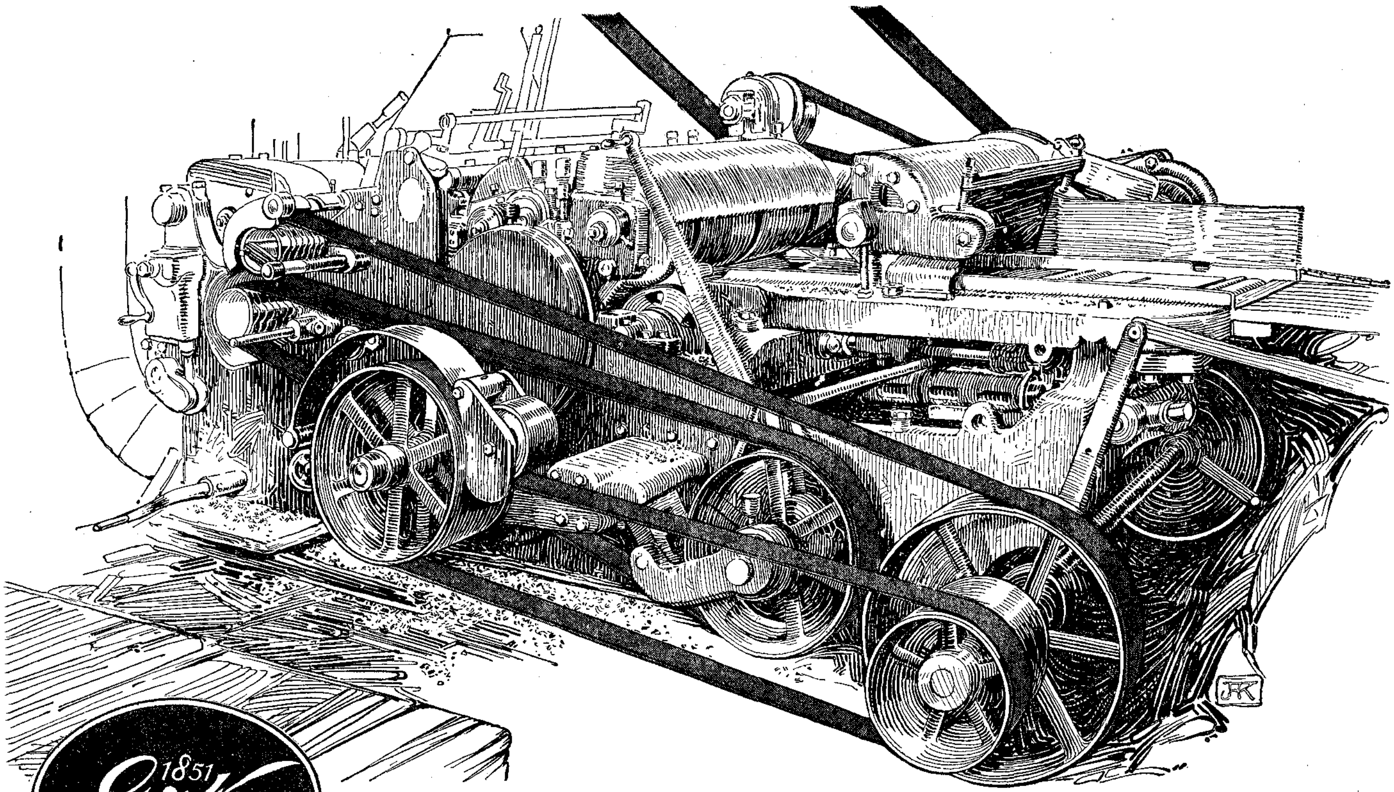
"'Well,' exclaimed the farmer, as shook his head. 'I am surprized th there is anything left of you.'

"That dog was one of the meanest that part of the country, as he nea always made an attack without barki So my conclusion is: Beware of the d that does not make very much fuss. is generally a bad actor."

"Does the same rule apply to peopl I asked.

"Perhaps," was the non-committal repl

Barnum is regarded by many as t "King of book-agents." He began as college student, sold books in summ enlisted college students as agents for h company, and has trained or supervis the training of over twenty-five thousa student book-agents. He is now the own or controlling force in six book compan His sales for this season will aggregate ov a million dollars.



1851 G&K
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A Belt that "fits" like the right key in the lock

For a wood planer of this kind there is one best belt—a Neptune Dynamo.

All the factors to be considered—high speed on small pulleys; sudden, full loads dropping instantaneously to no load, etc.—were studied by G & K engineers, and Neptune Dynamo was the belt chosen from the Standardized Series.

Here is the great economy of buying Graton & Knight Belts—you get the right belt for the drive. From research work covering thousands of drives and extending over many years the Standardized Series has been evolved.

The belt buyer need not waste time or money on experimental or research work. Graton & Knight engineers will analyze the requirements of a single machine, or your entire shop, and make their recommendations.

Send for the book on "Standardization of Leather Belting"

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Belts and Other Leather Products

Branches and Distributors in All Principal Cities

Exclusive Export Representatives: Belting and Leather Products Ass'n, Inc., New York City

Graton & Knight

Standardized Series
Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use

Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP
CORD TIRES

Substantial price reductions became effective on Vacuum Cup Tires on November 10, 1920.

Notwithstanding this, we propose to give thoughtful motorists additional opportunity to prove for themselves, in the most economical manner, the fact that

The Vacuum Cup Tread will not skid on wet or greasy pavements!

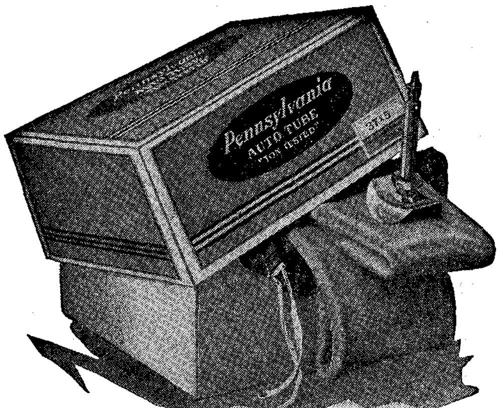
For the month of January, Vacuum Cup dealers throughout the United States are authorized to give—absolutely free of charge—

One Pennsylvania "Ton Tested" Tube of corresponding size with every regular Vacuum Cup Cord or Fabric Tire purchased!

Start the New Year right. Equip your car with four Vacuum Cup Tires. Know that definite immunity from skidding on wet, slippery pavements which thousands of other prudent Vacuum Cup Tire users enjoy the year round.

If you cannot secure prompt service locally, write to the Factory at Jeannette, Pa., Department D, and your order will be filled, carrying charges prepaid anywhere in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. *of* AMERICA, Jeannette, Pa.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Department, Woolworth Building, New York City

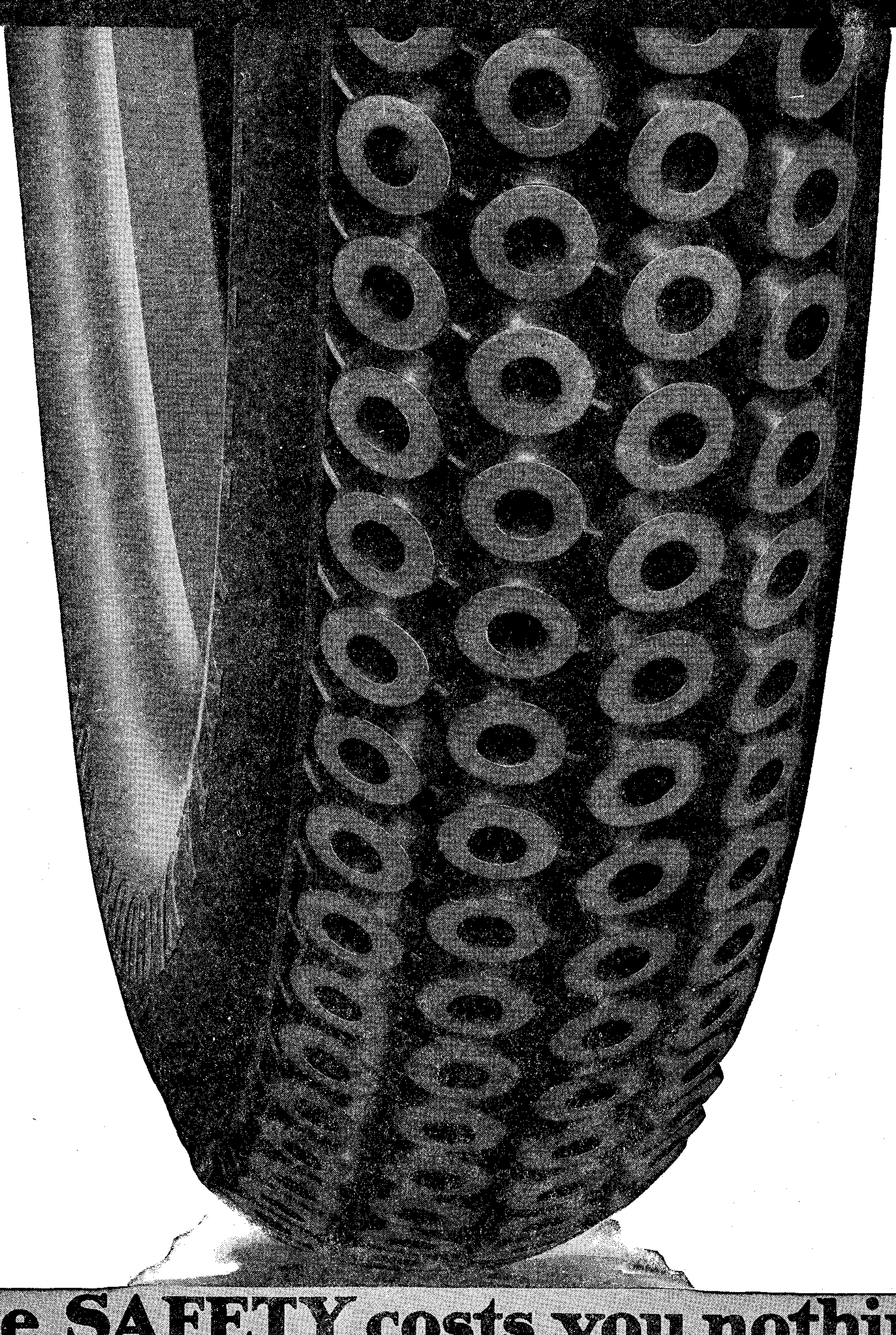


FREE
for January

You pay for the QUALITY —

On August 25, 1920, at San Francisco, Vacuum Cup Tires *withstood the test of rounding a wet, slippery corner at thirty-five miles an hour* in the Safety First demonstration—the feature event of the third annual convention of the National Traffic Officers' Association.

Think what such non-skid *safety* means to *you* and to those who ride in *your* car!

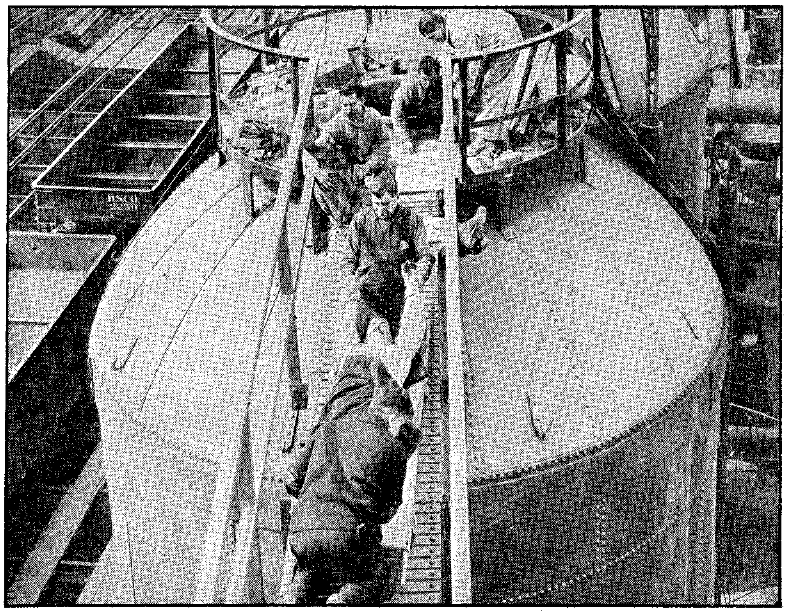


the SAFETY costs you nothing!

BUSINESS • EFFICIENCY

A WORKERS' ARMY OF FIRST-AID EXPERTS

When a fast train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck a man walking on the track the engineer stopt the train with a jerk and everybody piled out to see what was up. Nobody knew what to do with the man, who had fractures of the arms, legs, and skull, and was also injured internally. Then five men stept out from the crowd of passengers and took charge of the case. One made tourniquets of his suspenders to stop the bleeding; another pulled a supply of bandages and surgical dressings out of a suitcase; a third ripped slats off the side of the baggage-car to make splints, and the other two did what they could to counteract the shock. In a little while the train was on its way with the injured man as comfortable as he would have been if five doctors had been on the train. The men who gave him first-aid treatment, and thus saved his life were steel-workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company on their way to take part in the company's annual interplant First-Aid Meet. They were men who had been trained under the Bethlehem Company's system for taking care of its injured. During the last six or seven years, we are told, the operation of this system has been responsible for hundreds of similar instances of life-saving at the various plants of the company. The results during the present year have been particularly satisfactory, following a reorganization of the safety department at the beginning of the year. From an article by Louis Resnick, in *The National Safety News* (Chicago), we learn that during the first ten months of 1920 as a result of the efficiency of the department there was an average reduction from last year's record of 71 per cent. in the number of accidents involving death, amputation, or loss of eyes in the Bethlehem plants. The company's records further indicate strikingly the actual dollars' and cents' saving resulting from this safety work. It is shown that, owing to the increase of workmen's compensation-rates, there would have been an increase of approximately 40 to 45 per cent. in the company's compensation costs this year but for its accident reduction. As it is, however, not only was the compensation-cost increase counteracted, but there was an actual reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. from the costs of the previous year. Mr. Resnick's article, among other things, contains an account of how the Bethlehem Company's safety organization was started and how it functions to-day. We read:



Courtesy of "The National Safety News," Chicago.

GIVING FIRST AID ONE HUNDRED FEET IN THE AIR.

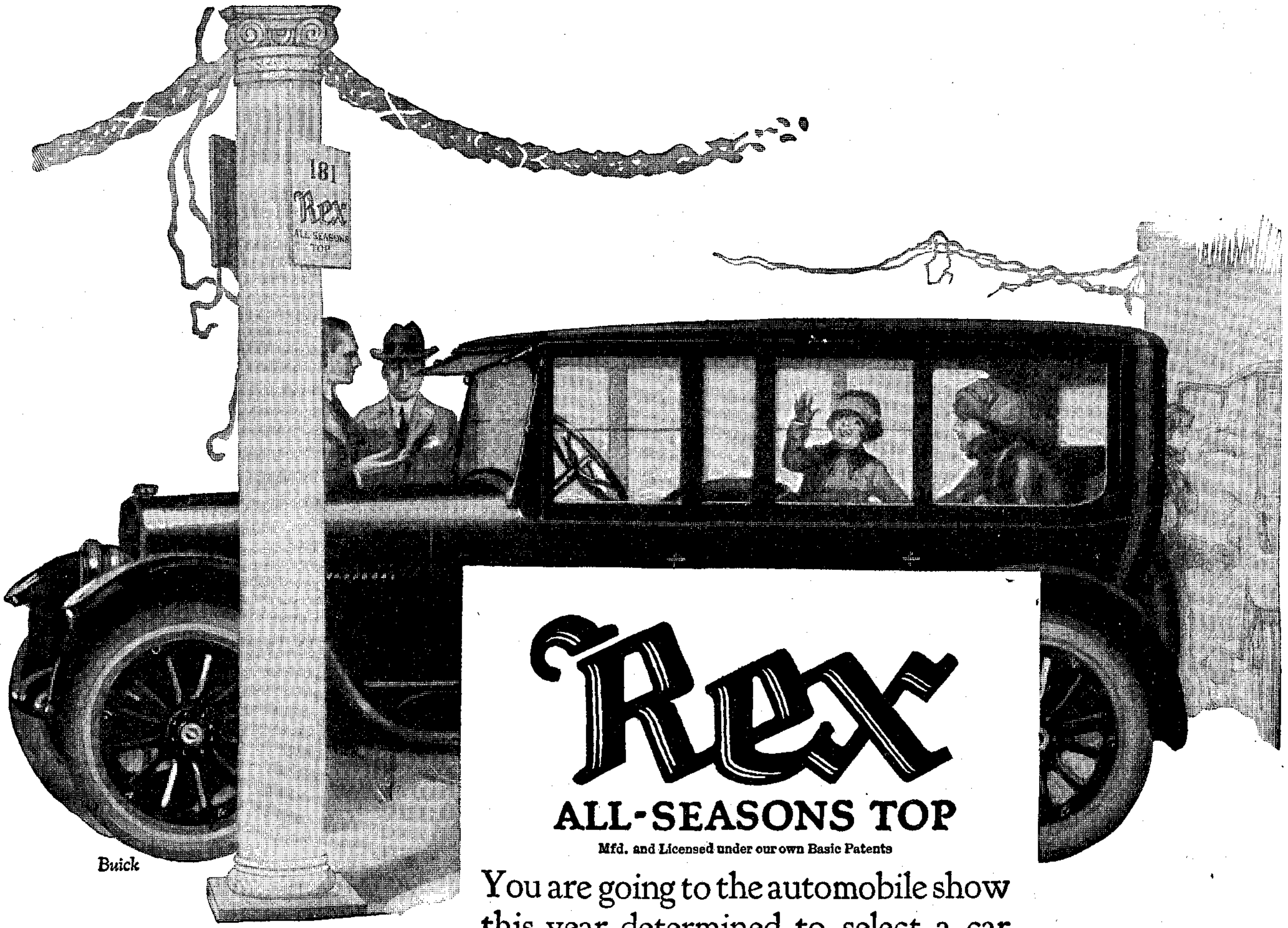
Bethlehem steel-workers, trained in first-aid methods, resuscitating three men on top of a blast-furnace stove, who have been overcome by gas while at work inside the stove chamber. Delay in this case would have proved fatal to the victims, who were quickly revived by the prompt action of their fellow workers.

In 1913 W. F. Roberts, now general manager of the Maryland plant, then general superintendent of the Bethlehem plant, decided that something had to be done to reduce the great number of accidents, to alleviate the suffering of injured men, and, where possible, to save the lives of victims of serious accidents. He called in a young mechanical engineer who had worked in various departments since 1909 and said: "Fonda, I am going to make you a proposition, but I don't want your answer until you have taken time to think it over. We have got to establish a safety department. I want you to look over the steel plants where organized safety work is now under way. Then come back here and tell me whether you want to undertake the job of organizing the work here at Bethlehem."

Fonda went through the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Pittsburgh; through the National Tool Company's plant, at McKeesport; through the American Steel and Wire plant, at Cleveland; and the Lorain Steel plant, at Lorain, Ohio. Then he came on to Chicago, where he saw both Youngs—R. J. and A. H.—at the Illinois Steel Works, and then plants of the Inland Steel Company. He returned to the East just as the Second Congress of the National Safety Council was announced, and so wound up his pilgrimage by attending the meetings of the country's earliest safety engineers at the McAlpin Hotel, New York.

"After that meeting there was no longer any doubt in my mind," Fonda said. "The only question then was how soon I could get back to the plant and start a safety department. I got a small office and a clerk, and started out to convince 9,000 workmen and a couple of hundred executives, superintendents, and foremen that safety work at Bethlehem was not a one-man job. I realized very quickly that we would have to have a plant physician, and a rare one at that. In those days it was no easy matter to get even an injured man into a plant hospital; nor was there an abundance of physicians who were interested in industrial work. We offered the job to Dr. Shoudy, who was then at the Lankenau Hospital, at Philadelphia, with very fine prospects before him. To say that the appropriation for his salary was modest is putting it mildly, for tho the company had definitely decided to organize safety work along the lines best known at that time, it was not very enthusiastic about engaging a full-time plant physician. However, Dr. Shoudy saw a chance to do a big and important piece of work, so he took the job with all its handicaps and opportunities."

Dr. Shoudy took one look at what was considered a First-Aid Room and immediately started to develop, through the Safety Department, a plan for a building which would serve the needs of the plant and the men in giving them every possible accommodation in case of injury. A series of plans were developed, the original estimated to cost approximately $12,000. As the work progressed it was evident to the management that there was a real necessity for a building, properly quipped, to take care of this new work, and finally, after the matter was thoroughly investigated and the ideas placed on paper, it was concluded wise to appropriate $55,000 to cover buildings and equipment of an Industrial Hospital for the company employees at the Bethlehem plant. To-day this Industrial Hospital is looked upon as one of the most complete units of its kind and the wonderful service which has been accomplished by means of it has convinced the company that the original investment has been returned one-hundredfold. This building



Rex

ALL-SEASONS TOP

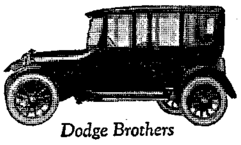
Mfd. and Licensed under our own Basic Patents

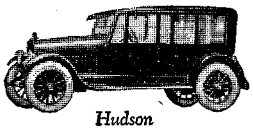
You are going to the automobile show this year determined to select a car of maximum utility and value. Under these circumstances, you cannot disregard any car that can be Rex-equipped. These cars, with a Rex All-Seasons Top, are light of weight and remarkably active, sparing of gasoline and tires, and very moderately priced compared to the sedan or coupe of the solid body type. Yet they pledge the same full measure of all-year-round comfort and service. The Rex Top is good to look upon; it fits perfectly; it is immune to annoying squeaks and rattles, for it is specially designed and built for the make of car on which it is applied.

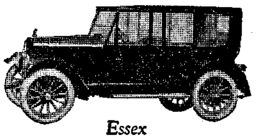
The Rex All-Seasons Top will be exhibited at the National Automobile Shows
NEW YORK—*Space 181-182, Fourth Floor, Grand Central Palace*
CHICAGO — *Space 203 to 208, Coliseum Annex*

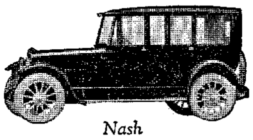
REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1482 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana

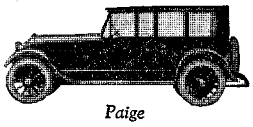
Manufactured under license in Canada by Carriage Factories, Ltd., Orillia, Ontario

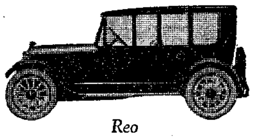

Dodge Brothers

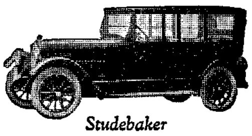

Hudson


Essex


Nash


Paige


Reo


Studebaker

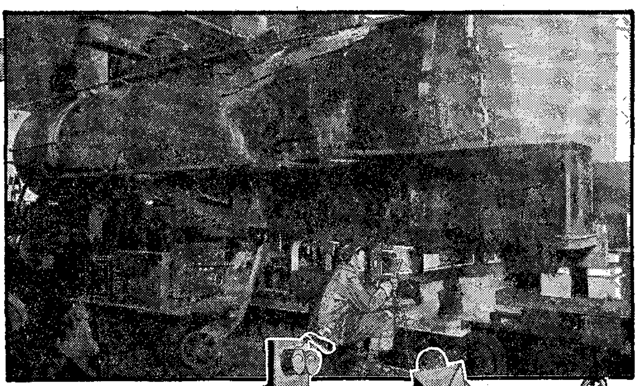
THERE IS A REX ALL-SEASONS TOP THAT IS SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR TOURING CARS AND ROADSTERS OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING MAKES: BUICK, DODGE BROTHERS, HUDSON, ESSEX, NASH, PAIGE, REO AND STUDEBAKER

REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY Rex All-Seasons Top CONNERSVILLE, IND.

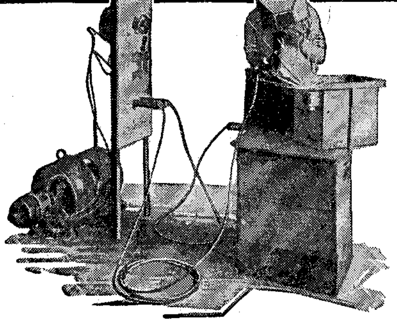
Copyright 1921, Rex Manufacturing Co.

LINCOLN ARC WELDER

These Men Saved Millions By Answering An Advertisement Like This—



This railroad shop engineer sent a postal-card inquiry, which according to their published statement resulted in saving his road 1400 days of engine time and $200,000 the first year.



The workman on this little oil tank job found out about arc welding, showed his boss the possibilities and made possible a tremendous saving besides earning for himself a fine promotion

If you make iron or steel products—whether you are the president of the company or just a shop foreman—this advertisement gives you a chance to show your firm a wonderful saving.

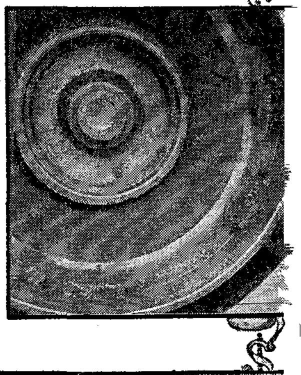
The four men listed here read Lincoln Welder ads just as you are doing now. They probably felt just as you do, that it wouldn't apply to their work, but they made up their minds it would cost nothing to find out.

Their chance postal-cards and phone calls for Lincoln Engineers actually saved them millions of dollars, as you can see from their stories, and we could name five hundred more who have had the same experience.

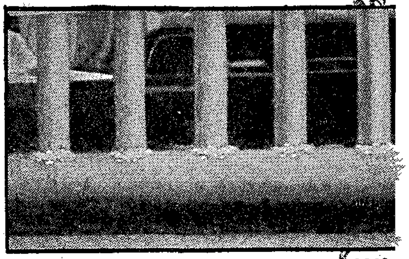
This same opportunity is yours *now*. Check over the uses of arc welding. Think over the processes in your shop. If you do any work at all like that listed, then write for our booklet and consult the nearest Lincoln branch office.

Remember Lincoln Engineers will, without cost, investigate your shop, prepare estimates of saving, make experimental welds and finally guarantee any work they undertake.

The president of this firm put in a telephone call for Lincoln back in 1911, resulting to date in saving many thousand auto castings like this, simply by welding new steel in the little defects.



The superintendent of a big oil refinery wrote for a Lincoln Engineer who showed him how to make these condensers at $1.00 each by arc welding where it cost $2.06 by the old method. This is only one of fifty jobs they now do.



What Arc Welding Will Do

1—Joins steel or iron sheets, plates, shapes and parts to make an infinite variety of manufactured articles. More economical than riveting, brazing or gas welding.

2—Corrects defects in castings, forgings, etc., by filling flaws with molten steel.

3—Repairs breakage or wear of steel shafts, frames or other parts, saving hours of productive time and many dollars that would otherwise be lost in scrapped equipment.

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit

The Lincoln Electric Company

General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, Ohio

The Lincoln Electric Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto-Montreal

Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis
Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

and a fifty-bed steel ward at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., endowed by C. M. Schwab, take care of all hospital and sickness cases for the plant located at Bethlehem, where 14,500 men are now employed.

At present the Bethlehem plant employs 14,500 men, the Steelton (Pa.) plant near Harrisburg, 7,500, the Lebanon and Reading (Pa.) plants, 4,500, and the Sparrows Point plant in Maryland, 6,500.

Each of these plants has its safety superintendent, assisted by an office staff and two outside safety inspectors, who also act as first-aid instructors. Of no less help than the paid safety inspectors is the great Bethlehem army of permanent safety committeemen.

There are now more than 4,000 men in the Bethlehem steel plants who have received thorough training in first-aid work. The company trains 400 to 500 men each year, picking only those who have shown themselves seriously interested in the work. The safety inspectors and all other paid safety workers are chosen from this group.

RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS OF SELLING YOUR SERVICES

A SLOUCHY letter inevitably suggests a slouchy mind, and that simple fact is reputed to be at the basis of numerous failures in that part of the business world where success depends much on a man's ability to sell his own services. "Regardless of your present situation," suggests E. B. Miller, writing in *The Professional Engineer* (New York), "ask yourself this question: 'If I lose my position to-morrow morning, where will I, where can I, go?'"

"The man who has a satisfactory answer to that question is fortunate indeed," says Mr. Miller, and continues:

> Those who are forced through fate or unforeseen emergencies to seek a new location should be acquainted with the best procedure. They must have made a careful study of the problem of how to dispose profitably and to the greatest advantage of their services, skill, ability, and training. They must act as carefully as the man about to invest a large sum of money in a new venture. For your time, your training, your experience, your services constitute your capital, and when you invest it by accepting a position you want to earn the maximum return. When you go to work for a concern you invest your future, a part of your life. Are you prepared fully to market yourself to the best possible advantage? If you are not, these hints may be of value to you.
>
> The fundamental requisites in seeking employment are acquiring knowledge and developing personality and cashing in on these values. It is first necessary to find the sort of employment that will give opportunity for self-expression along the lines of training and experience. Correct methods of finding your niche are necessary.
>
> A large percentage of all positions filled require the writing of an application from which one endeavors to secure an early interview. From our observation and experience three out of four letters applying for employment never receive a second reading. The writers may be well quali-

$308.50—City of Santa Ana, Cal.
$302.00—People of Spring Hill, Tenn.
$300.00 each—N. A. Wiff; Miss C. P. Frink; Men's Bible Class of Central M. E. Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; St. Paul's E. and Associated Guilds, Wickford, R. I.; Miss M. Petrea McClintock; Wm. H. Ince, Thos. H. Ince and Richard K. Ince; Congregational Church of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Woods.
$296.07—Wilkes-Barre High School, Pa.
$287.55—Sequoia Union High School Teachers and Students, Redwood City, Cal.
$283.41—Grace Reformed Church, Lancaster, Ohio.
$280.00—The Union Church, Berea, Ky.
$270.00—Members of Evangelical Church, Owensville, Mo.
$263.00—Rockford College, Ill.
$260.70—Lodi Union School, Cal.
$255.00—Mead Memorial Chapel of Lake Waccabue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
$250.00 each—Carton Credit Association; Chas. Fearon & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hockmeyer; C. R. Merritt; Edgar W. Rogers; W. S. Boyden; W. F. Laing; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Martin; Leta and George Wertheimer; Ernest H. Lyons; The First National Bank. California, Pa.
$247.24—Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Middleburg, Va.
$230.50—First Holland Reformer Ch., Paterson, N. J.
$215.55—Teachers and Pupils of Columbia Institute, Tenn.
$208.15—People of Leetonia, Pa.
$203.45—United Brethren S. S. of Strasburg, Ohio.
$200.00 each—August A. Rubel; Woman's Club of Erie, Pa.; "Anonymous," Rochester, N. Y.; Hughes Bros.; Elizabeth B. Flory; J. Anderson Ross Co.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roach; "Anonymous," Nopeming, Minn.; Mrs. R. J. Dobie and Children; Mrs. Chas. Samuel Hebard; Official Board of Central M. E. Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Sherman; C. S. Ross; M. P. Richardson; Fourth Presby. Chur. Men's Bible Class, Washington, D. C.; Steiger and Kerr Stove and Foundry Co. and their Office Staff, San Francisco, Cal.; Tarbue Pittman; H. Stewart; Mrs. Mary C. Holman; Mrs. H. J. Lutcher; Roberta M. Merrick; Caroline B. Wick; Three Little DeColyers, Montclair, N. J.; William Penn Whitehouse; Chas. Persinger; St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.; First Methodist E. Ch., Olean, N. Y.
$197.19—Emanuel Lutheran Church, Knox, Pa.
$197.07—Albany Christian Church and S. S., Mo.
$195.41—Johnson City High School, Tenn.
$193.00—People of Perry, Ill.
$192.24—Primary and Grammar School, Saratoga, Tex.
$188.00—Welfare Bible Class of Central Ch. of Christ, Decatur, Ill.
$186.68—Citizens of Center Township, Mills Co., Glenwood, Iowa.
$185.50—Citizens of Santa Ana, Cal.
$185.00—Beam Sunday School, Gray, Somerset Co., Pa.
$181.00—First United Brethren Church of Johnstown, Pa.
$180.00—Brattleboro Woman's Club, Vt.
$177.00—Christian Missionary Alliance, Toledo, Ohio.
$175.00 each—First Presby. Church, Gibson City, Ill.; Newton Graded Schools, S. C.
$170.00—Women's Bible Class of Presby. Ch., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
$169.66—Brick Presby. Christ Church and Church of the Covenant, N. Y. C.
$169.15—Wis. Vet. Home Members, Waupaca, Wis.
$168.96—Presbyterian Church, Maxton, N. C.
$165.00 each—People of Pottstown, Pa., through the "Daily News"; Edwin F. Adams.
$162.00—Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.
$160.00—"In Memory of Stella Wright."
$159.25—Washburn M. E. S. S. and Others, N. Dak.
$158.56—People of Roanoke, Ala.
$158.37—Four Churches of Jellico, Tenn.
$152.13—Wilkes and Broadway Methodist Church, the Baptist Pres. and Dis., Columbia, Mo.
$150.00 each—Frances Bland Randolph Chapter D. A. R., Petersburg, Va.; Ann Arbor High School, Mich.; Teachers and Pupils of Steele H. S., Dayton, Ohio; L. D. Plumer; "In Memory of A. G. Anderson"; Maurice J. Flynn; Ladies' Aid Society of Chambers Wyhlie Memorial Pres. Ch. of Phila., Pa.; Marshall Langhorne; Hebron and Gilead Church Societies, Conn.
$145.59—W. H. Woods.
$148.40—Huntington Kindergarten, Newport News, Va.
$144.20—Students and Faculty of Waldorf Lutheran College, Forest City, Iowa.
$143.00—Newton Vocational School, Newtonville, Mass.
$141.00—People of New Springfield, Ohio.
$140.00 each—Bemidji State Normal School, Minn.; Christ Episcopal Church of Tyler, Texas.
$138.00—Christian's Meeting, Minneapolis, Minn.
$136.00—People of Sierra Madre, Cal.
$133.00—Methodist Episcopal Church, Richwood, Ohio.
$132.00—The Church of God, Middletown, Pa.
$131.50—Vaughnsville Congregational Church, Ohio.
$130.00 each—Members of First United Presby. Ch., Indianola, Iowa; Los Angeles Co. Grand Jury, Cal.; Grace U. E. S. S. of York, Pa.; People of Cape Charles, Va.; Ladies' Aid Society, Presbyterian Church, Orange, Texas; Elsie G. Hartcora, Mrs. Julia C. Hartcora and Florence H. Hartcora.
$127.00—Mountain Lodge of Masons, Waltham, Mass.
$126.46—Citizens of Clarksville, Tenn.
$125.00 each—G. Clark; Mrs. C. A. and Ruby G. Hayward; Hubbard and Jones; Darlington Presbyterian S. S., S. C.; Ida H. Lohman.
$122.50—Alamosa Public Schools, Col.
$120.65—West Phila. High School for Girls, Pa.
$120.00 each—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. and Annette and Edward Canby; School District 47, Clallam Bay, Wash.; Mrs. Ada C. Boaz; The Hewlett School.
$119.03—Senior Class, Fayette H. S., Mo.
$118.00—Maplewood Cong'l Church and Sabbath S., Molden, Mass.
$117.76—Citizens of Covington, Tenn.
$115.82—No. Canton Public School, Ohio.
$115.25 each—Slippery Rock State Normal School, Pa.; Employees of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Henderson, Tenn.
$115.00 each—Hartley Public School, Iowa; Buffalo Valley Sunday Schools, Tenn.; Woman's Auxiliary of the W. E. Pres. Ch., Roanoke, Va.; The Employees of the Dept. of Public Service, Los Angeles, Cal.; Alexandria First Presbyterian Ch., Mt. Pleasant, N. J.
$114.95—Public School of St. Helens, Ky.
$114.66—Tudor, Ball Cottage S. W. I. West Annex, Currier Hall S. W. I., Iowa City, Iowa.
$114.00—Santa Ana, Cal.
$113.83—Bay City Eastern High S., Mich.
$112.50—J. Sewall.
$111.50—Y. M. C. A. of Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa.
$110.30—Guests of Spencer House, Indianapolis, Ind.
$110.00 each—Second Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.; Harrisville H. S. and Grades, N. Y.; Ruth and C. W. K. Radeker; Emery Chapter of Y. W. C. A., Toledo, Ohio; Town of Schellsburg, Pa..
$108.52—Goffstown H. S., N. H.
$108.00—Iowa Falls High School, Iowa.
$107.50—Employees of the Hobart Bros. Co.
$106.00 each—Geo. Kindig; Mrs. Wm. S. Stamp and Miss T. N. Massamore; Employees of Accounting Dept. of Pacific Electric Railway Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Friends of Rev. J. Johnson.
$105.57—Masonic Lodge and Masons, Redwood City, Cal.
$105.00 each—"In Memory of Amanda M. Walton"; Moss and Son; Dr. Geo. T. Divers; The People of Albany, N. Y.; Six History Classes Central H. S., Harrisburg, Pa.; Congregational Ch., New Richland, Minn.

(*Continued on page* 59)

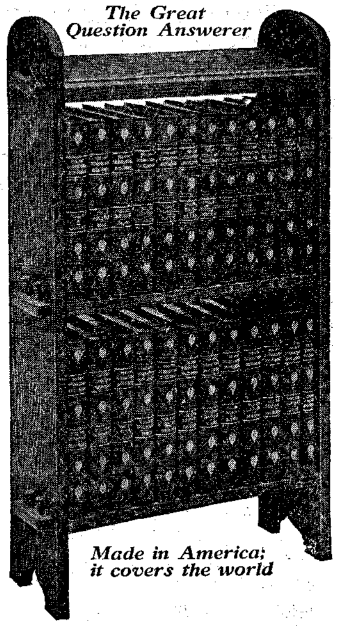
1921 *and the* New Knowledge

TO gain a good idea of the vivid and eventful present, it is only necessary to go back a hundred years or so to the misty past.

Let's suppose we were standing at the threshold of 1821; what a scanty knowledge-field would be in view; of how many important and interesting subjects there would be hardly a hint—such subjects, for example, as:

Aëronautics
City-Planning
Color-Photography
Conservation
Panama Canal
Woman-Suffrage
Efficiency
Juvenile Court
Pneumatic Tools
Prohibition
Sanitary Science
Wireless Telegraphy
Industrial Management
Labor-Problems
Vitamine
Moving Pictures
Public Utilities
Zionist Movement

The Great Question Answerer



Made in America; it covers the world

It is needless to say that all of these subjects and hundreds of others, constituting the "New Knowledge," are fully treated in

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Second Edition

Editors: **Frank Moore Colby, M.A.; Talcott Williams, LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D.**

Revised, rewritten and reset from A to Z. Size of page enlarged. Number of volumes increased. Printed throughout from New Plates.

It would require many pages simply to give a partial list of leading subjects treated, with names of the more than 500 scholars and scientists who have written the articles, and it would require many more pages merely to mention the Illustrations explaining the text, including the Plates in Color, Maps and Engravings.

Volume XII, for example, besides many text-illustrations, contains four Plates in Color, eight Maps and nineteen full-page Engravings, six of which are devoted to the Iron and Steel Industry.

In fact THE NEW INTERNATIONAL will be found to be

An All-Embracing Reference Library

No set of books is so *immediately* and *permanently useful*, of which you will be convinced if you will simply SEND IN THE COUPON.

We will at once forward our 84-page Illustrated Book giving a very distinct idea of the **New Knowledge**, with **Specimen Pages, Plates in Color, Maps** and **Engravings.**

You will also be informed regarding the **Special Price** and **Convenient Terms** which just now make it exceptionally easy to add THE NEW INTERNATIONAL to your library.

DODD, MEAD & CO., Inc., New York

The Coupon Brings the Book. Fill Out and Mail NOW

DODD, MEAD & CO., Inc., Publishers
449 Fourth Ave., New York City L.D. 1-21

Send me full information regarding the **Second Edition of The New International Encyclopaedia**, with details of the present **Special Price** and **Monthly List of Prize Questions**, enabling me to win a $1.25 volume each month.

Name ....
Occupation ....
Bus. Address ....
Residence ....
Town .... State ....

From coast to coast the favorite with those whose every purchase is influenced by quality alone.

—If you cannot buy "Maxwell House" in your locality, write to our nearest plant for prices, and give the name of your dealer.

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

"Good to the last drop."

100% PURE

Also Maxwell House Tea

CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO., NASHVILLE, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, RICHMOND.

1·9·2·1

Fairway
A New
LION Collar

TRADE MARK

Buy a Lion and Lead the Style

United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N.Y., Also Makers of Lion Shirts

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

fied for the positions they seek, but they fail to make their ability evident. The employer expects your letter to show your worth for the position. If it fails to do so, probably you will never receive a further chance to prove your worth. Your letter of application must be given considerable thought. It should state plainly what you have done, what you can do, and what you want to do, and it should present these facts in the manner best calculated to convince the employer that your training and experience make you worthy of consideration. Put yourself in the position of the man who is going to read your letter. What does he want to know about you? Then make your letter tell him. Cut down, trim, make it brief without omitting any vital details, Give yourself credit for all you know and can do, but avoid overstatements.

The method of presenting your qualifications varies somewhat for different positions, but in general it is largely a matter of setting forth the important facts so that they can be caught and weighed at a glance. For most positions you can do no better than to explain your qualifications as simply and clearly as possible, and let the facts speak for themselves. Do not forget that the chief object of your letter of application is to get you a personal interview. Usually it is the first step toward the position you seek. Always before making application for a position it is well to have a definite sales policy based on a knowledge of yourself. Chart out your qualifications and base your sale on it. This study will make it less difficult in selecting opportunities as they come to your attention. Study each individual opportunity if possible. Find out the details of the employer's business and try to anticipate his likes and dislikes so as to take care of the personal equation.

There is no special form of letter that can be guaranteed to bring results under all conditions. You must be guided by circumstances and use the form and style best adapted to show your fitness for the position you are after. If you are known to the man you are addressing you can write in the friendly style that you would use in talking to him face to face. But as many letters of application go to a stranger or a "blind address" the best you can do often is to make your letter individual and attractive. Try to make your letter different from those that others might write. Because of the peculiar trend in human nature, we like the different fellow. If a number of people were watching a flock of sheep in an open field and all at once one of the sheep would break away and run across the field every one would notice that one. In the same way we always notice the person who stands out from the rest.

Before you actually write your letter set down on paper a brief outline of every personal item of interest which has a bearing on the position in question. That outline, worked into a letter, is the record on which you must stand or fall. Do not make it too long, but do not make it so short as to omit anything which ought to be included. Give yourself full face value for all you have done. Your letter is the vehicle that brings you first to the attention of the employer.

If you can not limit your letter to one page, use a second sheet of paper and number the sheet plainly at the top. Do not write on both sides of the paper.

$204.37—Calvary United Brethren Ch., Dillsburg, Pa.

$103.35—Woman's Club, Redwood City, Cal.

$102.60—Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsfield, O.

$102.05—Johnson High School, St. Paul, Minn.

$102.00—Employees of Midwest Refining Co., Casper, Wyo.

$101.50—H. Harpolsheimer Co.

$101.00 each—H. E. Bidwell; Bethesda Presbyterian Sabbath S., Phila., Pa.; St. John's Church, Buffalo, N. Y.; Pupils and Faculty State School for Blind, Batavia, N. Y.

$100.85—Men's Bible Class, First Presby. Church, Jacksonville, Fla.

$100.42—Meth. and Presby. Churches, Sardis, Miss.

$100.01—Union Thanksgiving Offering, Le Roy, N. Y.

$100.00 each—S. B. Neff; P. S. Packard; S. S. Class of R. E. Griffen, St. Clairsville, Ohio; C. L. Carpenter; G. E. Moore; Claire F. Buchanan; Church Home for Children, Los Angeles, Cal.; Clark H. Johnson; C. Emiller; I. N. Hagan; Josephus Jones; Hammer Dry Plate Co.; "In Memory of My Son," Pinehurst, N. C.; Weston Bapt. S. S., W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Putnam; Mrs. E. E. Keys; "A Friend," Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. John Splan; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Tarr; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dawkins; Erdybort-Kamm Co.; E. O. Dana; Alla Webb; J. F. Mary; R. C. Chapman; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Austin; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Phillips; "R. T.," Cambridge, Mass.; Hobard Wasmuth and Mrs. N. W. Salmon; Carolyn A. Colwell; Mrs. A. Becker; Emil Gregor; Mrs. Peter F. McManus; Walter K. Belknap; Harry A. Sanders; Mary M. Capper; J. W. Weaver; E. R. Alexander; A. C. Danner; R. D., Marcia C., Bobbie Lee and Marion Ruth George; Mrs. Geo. Ceyde; G. H. Knowlson; Nels C. Christenson; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lacy; W. D. Johnson; W. A. Rubsam; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Abbott; J. TeVeltrup; W. D. Johnson; W. W. Cate; Julia S. Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Higgins; Jos. Parsons; Baird Harper Lumber Co.; H. E. DeJarnette; F. G. Shreves; "In Memory of Lt. Clarence M. Collord"; McAlester Fuel Co.; May W. King; F. S. Aldrich; S. G. Monce; Mrs. W. A. Haskell; W. A. Iseman; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wells; Indiana Branch of the Amer. Red Cross, Middletown, Ind.; Frank Haywood Nelms, Jr.; S. S. Spaulding; J. Cochran; Mrs. H. N. Kinney; Mrs. Levi Knowlton and Daughter; Frank Hummer; Mrs. E. H. Rich; Arthur Goodall; A. W. Hurley B. H. Turner; James T. Barkelew; "Five Children" of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Frank C. Dunn; Frank L. Buck; Mrs. F. J. Thompson; R. H. May; C. B. Lynch; Lucy A. McCarthy; Clara B. Little; Bunty and Bill Smith Christian Ch., N. Y. C.; "Anonymous," New York City; B. E. Willingham; Ward G. Foster; Erasmus Hall H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bearlake Sunshine Society, Hutchinson, Minn.; John G. Allen; Gilbert-Hedge Lumber Co.; Jean Lamont; Mrs. Fernando Cuniberti; "In Memoriam," Boston, Mass.; F. R. Allmann Woolen Co.; Geo. N. Getchell; H. Belmer; Mrs. Edw. Hazlett; C. W. Cross; Charlotte Campau Copland; R. J. Weaver; Ralph C. Gorrill; Mrs. Irene Dickson Schulder and W. H. Dickson; Mrs. Jane A. Bell; Mrs. Chas. Burgess; L. M. Zickefoose; Clara L. Doland; Mrs. C. F. T. Seaverns; S. K. Taylor Co.; Batson-Cook Co.; Everyday Kindness Society, Phila., Pa.; American Red Cross Branch, East Randolph, N. Y.; Louis C. Cordes; J. C. Forkner; The Worth While Club, College Corner, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. Gurathmon; Three Kiddies, Easton, Pa.; Rice and Whaley Co.; W. W. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Ring; Mrs. John Wilkinson; U. G. Richards; Baptist Sunday School, McCook, Neb.; Mrs. F. A. Jane; Elizabeth L. Mack and Harold L. Mack, Jr.; Floete Lumber Co.; Highland Public School and Jr. Red Cross, Ill.; Frank Monaghan; Dr. Frank W. Nagler; Mr. and Mrs. Gay Prewitt; J. E. Lynds; L. Dornbush; Mrs. A. E. Fancher; Dr. and Mrs. John W. Flinn; Walton Coal Co., Higbee, Mo.; Mrs. W. B. Cleves; Eva Louise Barr; Mrs. A. P. Campbell; Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Verona, N. Y.; Ray G. Coates.

"Anonymous," Thurnmond, W. Va.; Frank R. Macklin; Barbara Blair Wente and McDonald Lynch; Bertha Breckenfeld; Mrs. C. D. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Marriott; Dr. Henriette Veltman; C. C. Patrick; P. H. Marsh; Lily F. Carpenter; Walter J. Conlon; Mrs. W. C. Thompson; W. B. Mason; John S. Gridley; W. T. Patton; Miller, Daybill & Co.; "Anonymous," Washington Square, N. Y.; Public School No. 16, Brooklyn, N. Y.; The Horace Mann School of Long Beach, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rodolph Dimond; Pupils of Wilkes-Barre H. S., Pa.; McKee Refrigerator Co.; Presbyterian Church, Indiana County, Pa.; Wm. H. Van Benschoten; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Blaney; Rev. Percy C. Webber; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smeaton Chase; A. C. Hickok; Mrs. H. F. Wanning; Mrs. Simon Guggenheim; Emilie V. M. Gratwick; R. H. Baker; O. S. Fellows; S. B. Boswell; Miss E. M. Cole; Albert B. Boardman, Jr.; Mrs. A. B. Hill; Samuel S. Kephart; Jos. A. Brown; Euwer Brothers & Company; J. A. Schroetter; W. B. Brazelton; Mary S. Swenson; Alexander Sutherland; N. J. Duryea; American Red Cross, Attica Br., Genesee Co. Chapt., N. Y.; Mrs. E. B. Lytel; T. Maxwell Jones; James E. Prendergast; Frank G. Hall; Charles J. Austin; Jane Sewall; D. B. Mitchell; Mrs. Ida Clausius; Employees of the Crews-Beggs Trading Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid O. White; Mrs. Mark Hartness; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Quier; Hugh J. Baker; The Good Templars Home for Orphans, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Curtis; Flora Listenfelt; M. Stowers; First Unitarian S. S. of Helena, Mont.; Myron C. Wick, Jr.; A. T. Bortz; Oscar F. Barrett; N. H. Morison; A. W. Stephens; Thos. M. Taylor; Holbrook Brothers, Inc.; Sickels Loder Co.; Mrs. Milton G. Smith; W. D. Connor; E. F. Lunken; Mrs. W. C. Mooney; Mrs. H. D. Bloombergh; G. Y. Clement; L. R. Fancher; Jane I. Burns; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sharp; Dr Ida Clarke; H. L. Wright; Alonzo G. Setter; H. W. Ambrose; E. M. Smith; Arthur H. Bannon; Women's Bible Class Windemie Presbyterian Church, E. Cleveland, Ohio; Anne Pardee Allison; B. W. Rogers; Sarah W. D. Anderson; N. F. Johnson; Mrs. Montgomery; "Persons and Persons"; A. C. Boughton; City of Elmira, N. Y.; J. Elizabeth Lovett; Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Kaull; C. G. Barley; Harry M. Adams; Mrs. I. E. Brown; Jane Wilson and Joseph Reed; Dr. E. M. Prince and Dr. D. S. Moore; Woman's Bible Class 4th Ave. Presby. Ch., Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hopkins; B. P. Williams; Louise K. Wentz; Alton Fruchter; H. R. Van Saun; Ode and Gerbereux; T. C. Egleston; Chas. H. Keck; "Anonymous," Washington, D. C.; M. S. Teague; Max Adelberg; S. R. Park; Chas. R. Page; Master Butchers Ass'n, Bklyn. Br., N. Y.; Preston Br. of the Red Cross, Iowa; M. R. Dempster; Richard Enderlin; Girls of Kent Place School, Summit, N. J.; The Peerless Paper Co.; Henry W. Butterworth; The United Electric Supply Co.; Kentucky-Elkhorn Coal Corp.; "Anonymous," Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. C. F. Miller; Mrs. Cleo. Clyde; Granite Realty Co.; W. S. Fairchild; Dr. H. D. Graham; R. E. Olds; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Malvan; Betsey B. and Rachel Larrabee; Mrs. G. Baxter; John W. McCulloch; Forest City Bookbinding Co.; Mrs. H. W. Osborn; Dr. J. D. Dameron; "Anonymous," Indiana, Pa.

$96.00—Union Sunday School, Fenton, La.

$95.00—Waterbury School, Vt.

$94.98—Point Marion High School, Pa.

$94.00—Employees Nat'l Smelting Corp., San Francisco, Cal.

$93.55—Social Service Club of Crescent College, Eureka Springs, Ark.

$90.00 each—Kate C. Rising and Mrs. A. E. Williams; Westminster Guild of Smithtown, N. Y.; North Holston S. S., Va.; Irvin McGeachy Circle of Second Presbyterian Ch., Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Ga. Edward Dimock.

$89.80—Public Schools of Breckenridge, Minn.

$87.71—Trinity P. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.

$87.50—Men's Bible Class, Methodist Ch., Dewey, Okla.

(*Continued on page* 62)

Our new trade mark!

STANLEY
S.W.

Announcement

THE purchase by The Stanley Works of the Stanley Rule and Level Company will enable us to serve you in the future even more efficiently than in the past.

For more than 70 years the two Stanley Companies have been building steadily towards one end—to make the name STANLEY a mark of dependable quality in

Wrought Steel Hardware
and
Carpenters' Tools

A new trade mark as here shown has been established as the result of this merger.

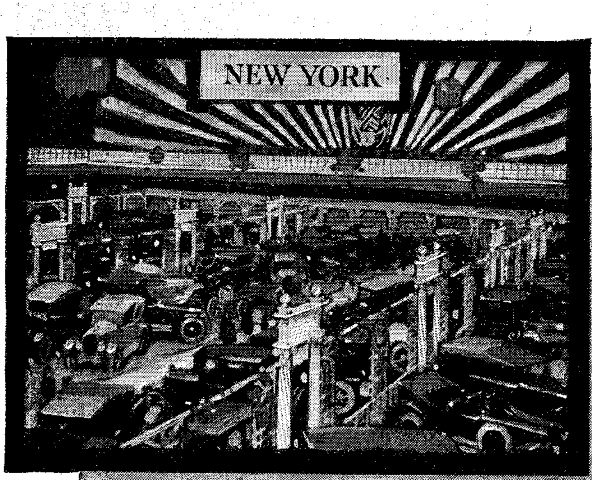
The combined experience and facilities of these two great companies will hereafter be devoted to maintaining and increasing the service represented by the name STANLEY.

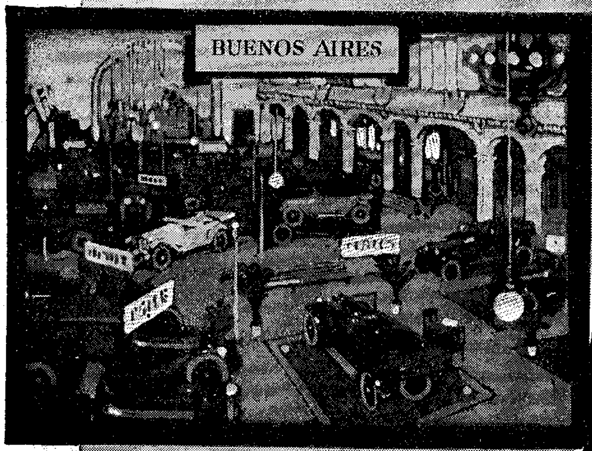
THE STANLEY WORKS
Main offices and plants:
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Branch offices:
New York Chicago San Francisco
Los Angeles Seattle

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT





Westinghouse is Known

Something more than Westinghouse prestige, something greater than the aggressiveness of Westinghouse policies of distribution, is responsible for the fact that Westinghouse Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment is known all over the automotive world.

The fact that Westinghouse Equipment is the choice of the largest number of car-builders, here and abroad, admits of but one explanation—the responsibility and permanence of the Westinghouse Company and the thorough-going fineness and reliability of the equipment itself.

Builders of automotive vehicles who select Westinghouse Equipment do so because their own manufacturing policies seek to provide operating insurance for their users; insurance through quality of product, completeness of service, and the stability of the associated manufacturer. Westinghouse Equipment has behind it

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Westinghouse headquarters at the 1921 shows:
New York
Hotel Commodore;
Chicago
Hotel Congress.

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT

Wherever Cars are Shown

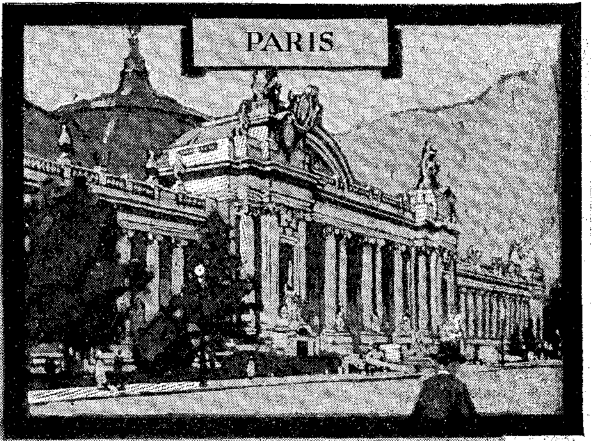
not only the *will* to build apparatus of distinction, but also the *ability* to do so, based on the knowledge and experience drawn from contact with electrical problems in this and every other electrical field. Proof that these things are practical values is seen in the erection of the new Westinghouse plant at Springfield, Mass., which has a normal capacity sufficient to provide complete electrical equipment for 20,000 cars per month.

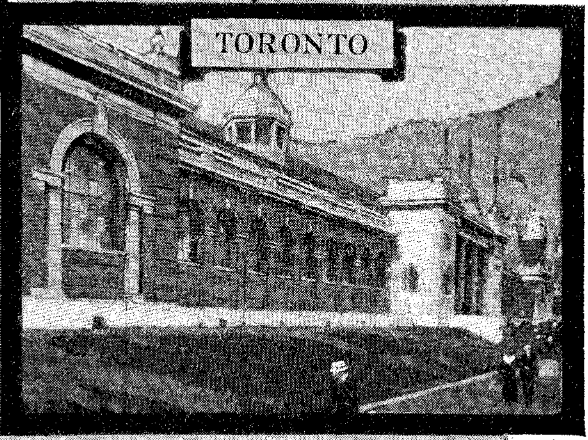
In the annual Automobile Shows, which have become recognized institutions all over the world, one always observes cars of merit Westinghouse-equipped. They are everywhere known and shown. The person who knows automotive values, inspecting a car so equipped, may well say "Here is a car that can be relied upon."

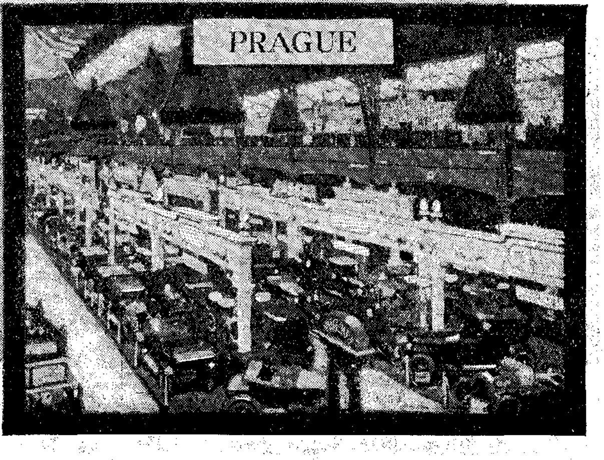
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
Automotive Equipment Department
General Sales and Service Offices:
82 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

Westinghouse headquarters at the 1921 shows:
New York
Hotel Commodore;
Chicago
Hotel Congress.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC







$86.00—St. John's Church, Warehouse Point, Conn.

$85.00 each—H. L. Allen; Roycemore School, Evanston, Ill.

$84.45—Trinity M. E. Church, Durham, N. C.

$84.85—Thomas Memorial Baptist Church, Bennettsville, S. C.

$84.10—Disciples of Christ Church, Atwood, Ill.

$84.00 each—First Congregational Church of Asheville, N. C.; Elkhart High School, Kansas.

$83.50—Presblyterian Church of Earle, Ark.

$83.50—"Anonymous," Marion, Ohio.

$83.04—First Foreign Church, Hilo, Hawaii.

$81.00—Members of Athenian Club, Rahway, N. J.

$80.50—Busti Baptist Church, Jamestown, N. Y.

$80.15—Elizabeth C. Alling.

$80.00 each—Agenora D. Fairfield; Frank T. Woodruff; First Presbyterian Church, Warren, O.; The Woman's Club, Beckley, W. Va.; O. F. Larson; Village of Pittsburg, Ohio; The Galena Mothers' Club, Milwaukee, Wis.; Washington High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ladies' Bible Class, Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky.; William Ireland.

$79.13—History and Civics Classes, Public Schools, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

$77.47—Covington Baptist S. S., Covington, Va.

$77.46—Fourth English Class, Mancos H. S., Col.

$77.00 each—Lizzie and C. O. Taylor; Wm. McClatchey and Chas. Neale; Eighth Grade Whittier School, Oak Park, Ill.

$76.80—Kennard Junior High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

$76.50—Johnson City Jr. High School, Johnson City, Tenn.

$75.35—Woman's Club, Storrs, Conn.

$75.00 each—Mr. and Mrs. Watson Mason and Dr. Robin F. Mason; S. H. West and Children; Coal Creek High School, Tenn.; Sidney Williams; J. M. Hines; Churches of Middlefield, Ohio; Jr. Red Cross of Warren City Schools, Ohio; Ella M. and Clara N. Kellogg; Marshall Hawks; E. A. Smith and Family; Dr. Judson T. Lovell; M. Ernest Jenkins; Herbert F. Schwarz.

$74.00—Wilkes-Barre High School, Pa.

$73.96—Jellico Schools, Tenn.

$73.20—Union School of Portsmouth, Ohio.

$72.25—University Place High School, Neb.

$72.10—Danforth High School Pupils, Me.

$72.08—Washington Collegiate Inst., Washington, N. C.

$71.27—People of Millport, Pa.

$71.00 each—Citizens of Clarksdale, Miss.; Church of Christ, Waco, Texas.

$70.50—History Classes, Lawrence H. S., Mass.

$70.00 each—Men's Bible Class M. E. Church, So. Hopkinsville, Ky.; Government Workers in P. I. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Arend Visscher; Redford Public School, Mich.; The Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.; "In Mother's Memory," Ogden, Utah; James P. Haven and Spence Family; Grant Vocational High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; "Memory of My Son Herbert Dillard Dunlary"; Vera A., Eva I., and J. Telford Hamilton; Wilworth Grammar School, Charlotte, N. C.; Paul E. Young.

$67.50—People of Deerwood, Minn.

$67.00 each—Sharon Baptist Church, Palls, King Wen Co., Va.; R. L. Hall; M. E. Church, Grand Rapids, O.

$66.50—Lockport Mothers' Club, N. Y.

$66.12—Reed Township H. S., Glasgow, Pa.

$66.00—Monday Club of Ironton, Ohio.

$65.25—Balm Grove M. E. Church, West Asheville, N. C.

$65.00 each—"Anonymous"; First Congregational Chur., Kent, Ohio; Stow Township School, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Florence Public Schools, Col.; Methodist Episcopal Ch. S. S., Redwood Falls, Minn.; Citizens of Rickreall, Ore.; "In Memory of R. S. H.," Omaha, Neb.; Orange City H. S., Iowa; First Baptist S. S., Evanston, Ill.

$64.08—Saratoga High School, Texas.

$63.50—Citizens of Maxwell, Cal.

$63.26—Federated Church of Hyannis, Mass.

$63.00 each—S. P. Caldwell; Citizens of Beatrice and Gage County, Neb.

$62.50—John Rescarl.

$62.25—Greenwich H. S., Conn.

$62.12—Read Township H. S., Glasgow, Pa.

$62.00 each—Woman''s C. T. U. of University District, Seattle, Wash.; First Baptist Church, Massillon, Ohio.

$60.92—Judith L. C. Garnett.

$60.75—First Baptist Church, Lafayette, Ind.

$60.68—Souderton Borough Pub Schools, Pa.

$60.00 each—Martha Chapter No. 34, Order of Eastern Star, Sandpoint, Idaho; A. Reynolds; J. M. Fruit and Hose Long; Fisherville Baptist S. S., Collierville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Walker and Douglas Walker; Euphradian Institute and a Few Friends, Franklin, Va.; "Anonymous," Fort Pierce, Fla.; Agora Club of Ward Belmont School and Eva Massey, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. F. G. Hayward and Helen Ludgate; Faculty and Student Body, Oberlin High School, Louisiana; Oak St. Mission, Williamstown, N. J.; Pine Mountain Settlement School, Ky.; Locust Grove Institute, Ga.; H. S. and Eighth Grade of Cisne, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Baskerville; Harry Washburn; Mrs. E. E. Edgar and Anna C. Campbell; Louis S. Corsiglia and Family; Ellen H. Smith; Rev. J. J. Shaffer; "Anonymous," Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. B. and J. A. Cahill; First Baptist Church and S. S., Oak Bluffs, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Teachant.

$59.72—Coxsackie High School, N. Y.

$59.50—S. S. of M. E. Church, Selbysport, Md.

$58.86—Maury High School, Dandridge, Tenn.

$58.35—Teachers and Pupils of Roanoke Rapids High School, N. C.

$58.00—Auditing Dept. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.

$57.75—Southampton Y. P. S. C. E.

$57.48—Pupils of Central H. S., Wartbury, Tenn.

$56.50—Employees Blum Model Dept. Store.

$56.05—Cherryvale H. S., Kansas.

$56.00 each—Willoughby Presby. S. S., Ohio; Castle School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Employees of Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., Laurenburg, N. C.; Mrs. J. B. Clark.

$55.50 each—Wide Awake Class, Evangelical S. S. Pigeon, Mich.; Students and Teachers of Bryant & Stratton Business School, Louisville, Ky.

$55.30—Presbyterian S. S. Oatville, Granville, Ohio.

$55.00 each—F. H. McCarthy; Thompson Bros. & Co.; Woman's Bible Class No. Presby. Church, Geneva, N. Y.; Belleville School, New Orleans, La.; Henry Hohmann; Alice B. Peppard and Mr. and Mrs. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. John Harris; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wentzel; W. G. Epes and Family.

$54.70—"Anonymous," Warren, Pa.

$54.50—Central Clinton Church, San Antonio, Texas.

$54.05—Free Methodist Church, Brookville, Pa.

$54.00—Mrs. Frank Lukens and Friends.

$53.12—Bear Creek Church of the Brethren, Dayton, O.

$53.00—Alpha Phi Sorority, Iota Chapter, Madison, Wis.

$52.68—"In Memory of Little Wallie," Buffalo, N. Y.

$52.00 each—Students and Teachers of St. Hilda's Hall, Charlestown, W. Va.; Joplin Plant Office, Carthage, Mo.

$51.62—Teachers and Students Union H. S., Covina, Cal.

$51.50—Faculty of Holmes, Jr., H. S., Phila., Pa.

$51.39—Employees of Baby Percy Medicine, Waco, Tex.

$51.29—Columbia High School, Pa.

$51.22—Students of Hollidaysburg H. S., Pa.

$51.10—Vero High School, Florida.

$51.05 each—K. B. Patterson and Family; Methodist Episcopal Ch., Dillsburg, Pa.

$51.00 each—Esther B. Van Gundy and Nephew; H. D. Dell; Monaghan Presbyterian Church, Dillsburg, Pa.

$50.68—Emil W. Dierenfeld.

$50.50—Pupils and Teachers of Reddick Community High School, Ill.

$50.44—Alice and Valentine Hirst.

$50.38—The Cambridge Hoover Club, Boston, Mass.

$50.24—Mrs. W. L. Dodge.

$50.02—St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

$50.00 each—Mrs. E. V. Lovely; Mr. and Mrs. M. Frank; James E. Roads and Son; A. W. Smith; Alex. Dow; "Anonymous," Marion, Ohio; W. H. Smith; Philip Wright; Lee Krauss; Anna A. Kleist; A. W. Loomis; Miss I. M. Chapman; Jr. Red Cross and Friends, Fort Royal, Va.; Howard V. Thomas; Jacob Oswald; Elsa and Martha Grehenstein; Chas. Sieber; Wm. S. Rowland; The Berry Welfare League, Pleasant Hill, Ohio; Mrs. Gerald H. Burgess; Hamburg Branch of the Alliance, N. Y.; Dr. T. T. Rosendale; The Playhouse, Madison, N. J.; Nierman and Kuehn; Solvay Circle, Syracuse, N. Y.; Shirley and Loring Swain; Mrs. R. H. Woodman; Dr. Robt. G. Shaw and Family; "In Memory of Scoville T. Devan"; Young Men's Bible Class of the First M. E. Church, Decatur, Ill.; Lucy W. Kurtz; "J. L. R.," Rochester, N. Y.; "G. H. C.," Rochester, N. Y.; R. D. Shaffer; "One Interested," Iowa Falls, Iowa; R. G. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Oglevee; Annie P. Wright; J. T. Morris; R. H. Cawley; J. Percy Keating; St. John's Guild, New Haven, Conn.; Men's Bible Class, St. Paul's E. Church, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. James O. Winstead; James J. Murdoch; E. B. Cushing; Hanna E. Belden; Mrs. C. L. Stanton and Dr. J. D. Schonwald; Chas. W. Quick; "In Memory Anna M. W. Heidgerd, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lloyd, H. Everett, T Heidgerd"; E. Emmet Reid; Mrs. L. E. Ensheimer; Clinton G. Sandberg; S. A. Boiney; W. P. Cline; Mrs. C. J. Robertson and Children; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Hall; Capt. W. H. Nelson; C. H. Jones; Mrs. J. M. Elder; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Everett; "A Friend," Carney's Point, N. J.; F. G. Hobart; Mary E. Rieck; Charlotte S. Hopkins; Mrs. Ruth S. Grace; L. K. D. Banister; Annie M. Goodale; E. W. McSwan; Dr. William Barker McCreery; "Anonymous," N. Y. City; Mrs. Chas. Stehle; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lambertson; John T. Lee; J. S. Sample; Hugh R. Emerson; J. G. Fisher; Eleanor T. Wood; M. W. Mallory; J. H. Sherill; Mrs. Walter T. Spaugh; Conklin-Armstrong Terra Cotta Co.; G. W. Blymeyer; A. Ernest Buckler; C. F. Brown; J. J. Kennedy, A.B. and M.D.; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo D. Heidgerd; Tallant and Groff; Pearle McMillan; St. Louis Park Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.; McWilliams & Glenn; C. W. Keifer; Wm. E. Traxler; Van Zante Bros.; H. S. Monroe; Horatio W. Brown; R. B. Henry; A. W. Fox; Charles B. Graves; J. M. Cuppesen; Ladies' Aid Society, Swedish Mission Church, Bradford, Pa.; Wednesday Club of Perry, Perry, Iowa; "Anonymous," Santiago, Republica Dominiciana; Mrs. C. A. Phelps; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Potter and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hilbert; "Anonymous," Shreveport, La.; F. L. Bush; Arthur A. Buck; Frank S. Akin; Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Jones; Harriet B. Smith; Nellie C. Carden; Co. 218, Unit-I-West, N. T. S. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Rd.; C. Schleiter's; Mrs. A. L. McCoy; F. M. Shaffer; Wm. Easley and W. E. Blake; J. R. Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. Al. Crawford; Jas. A. Wright; H. H. Blum; W. S. Plumen; T. B. Whiley; Mrs. Geo. Campbell; J. S. Ulmer; Helen Moore Earle; G. W. Peters; O. Scribner; Chas. R. Price; Norman Mason; Litta P. Evan; Mr. and Mrs. August A. Johnson; Edward Penn Cole; W. S. Albright; R. A. Butler; "C. A. S.," Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Albert M. Cole; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Wood; "V. C.," Seattle, Wash.; Millie Goff; Stewart J. Danskin; Pearl Rolofson; J. G. Curry; C. F. Weis; Anna J. Andrews; B. M. Boyd; Ruth and Sue Raine; A. L. Craig; Ethel Mary de Limeer; M. S. Harvey; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sannett; W. H. Wiley; S. M. Gleason; G. Miller; Auburndale Woman's Club, Auburndale 66, Mass.; L. S. Thomas; F. C. Van Eseltine; Dr. A. J. Skeel; "Anonymous," Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. S. Tower; B. S. Pagel; T. C. Hudson; E. H. French; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Collins; Albert C. Troutman; Alice M. Smith; Mrs. Y. Ickling; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McClellan; Mrs. Hamilton Lee; L. R. Hannah; John W. Todd; G. Edgar Deering; Mrs. S. G. McClure; Ward Fallgatter; Harry V. Hagers; Chas. A. Foote; Mrs. W. R. Walsh; Geo. Habgood; Fred J. Mair; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Elkins; S. K. Johnson; Ed. M. Smith and Family; Margaret Dudley Cook; T. A. Morris; C. T. Rather; Mrs. Ida G. Fraser; T. C. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Skinner; High Schools of Fox Lake, Wis.; Chas E. Sharp, Jr.; Fillmore Condit; Westminster Presbyterian Bible School, Portland, Ore.; Dr. James R. Cooper; Grant G. Brooks; J. V. Jappesen; Mrs. Helen D. Lynch; O. A. Faber; Herbert Conyngham; Mrs. H. O. Davis; "Anonymous," Lewiston, Idaho; Mrs. Alice E. Carmichael; Mr. and Mrs. J. Milnor Walmsley; F. G. Huss; Community Orchestra of Lewiston, Idaho; J. K. Mitchell; R. J. Darnell; James L. Greenleaf; Mrs. H. M. Tull; Vera S. West; Irvin Shupp; M. H. Tilton; J. L. Cook, Jr.; Daniel W. Willard; Edna E. Hilton; Dr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ross; C. D. Cavallaro; R. E. Robson; "Anonymous," Wellesley, Mass.; Graham S. S., Graham, Okla.; Mother's Club, P. S. 102, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "E. M. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Bergman; Emil Mosheim; Miss L. Duryee; Drs. Morgan and Dunlap; D. M. Rounds; Dr. Paul Sanger; Arthur P. Reid; W. Quinan; Union Thanksgiving Service and Others, Griggsville, Ill.; Chas. H. Moore; C. C. Warfield; W. B. Fletcher; Chester W. Wood; Mrs. G. W. Norris; Harry James O'Brien; W. G. Bancroft; Dr. Elizabeth B. Siebe; Red Bluff Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., Cal.; Florence K. Lorenz and E. S. Lorenz; Jr. Red Cross of Newville, Pa.; Sam. C. Parshall; L. A. Johnson; First Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas.

A. F. Kimmell; C. T. Viering; Judge Chas. S. Turnbaugh; Bubeck & Guerin, Inc., New York City; The Canby Schools, Minn.; H. S. Ferguson; Hereford Ladies' Aid, Col.; Mrs. J. E. Reisner; John R. De Les Derniers; Hugh Pendexter; "Anonymous," Washington, D. C.; Oakdale Benev. Soc., Cleveland, O.; "In Memory of Rev. Thompson Cole," Philadelphia, Pa.; Willard B. Howe; The Kokomo Tribune, Ind.; "In Memory of Lillian," Newark, N. J.; C. V. Engstrom Co., Peoria, Ill.; H. H. Heddon; John R. Jarrett; C. G. Thomas; J. W. Fawcett; James M. Marsh; Mr. Otto Hund; "H. L. T.," Philadelphia, Pa.; "W. A. D. and Family," Springfield, Mass.; W. S. Fuller; I. T. Fueks; Millard T. Conklin; H. T. Gotty; Mary E. Janvier and Wm. Janvier; Dr. M. W. Kuhlman; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown; Newton E. Buckley; Alma Buchanan; Mr. and Mrs. H. McA. Robinson; H. M. DeWitt; Mrs. Alton T. Roberts; Mrs. M. Gundmunsen; Rosamonde Williams; Dorothy A. Richard, P. Henry and Anna Lardner; Ramos Lumber Co., Ltd.; Mrs. E. Weimar; Carleton Hoagland Kluick; A. E. Lyte; E. R. Bowen; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Lamoreaix; Wm. G. McAdoo; Fay Eisenbower; Claire J. Staples; J. T. Austin; C. C. Fisher; Nassau Chapter Daughters American Revolution, Camden, N. J.; Florence E. Syker; Fredk. Lampe; Christadelphian Ecclesia Church, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Jane C. Lawford; Harris Hardwood Co., Roanoke, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Frantz; Sally F. Eaton; Mary D. McDonald; The Journal Printing Co., Racine, Wis.; Rachel I. Marcel; Mrs. Emma B. Darby; J. W. Gregg; Maude Gardner; The Fifth Ave. Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio; Baton Rouge Lodge No. 490, B. P. O. E., La.; S. M. Sayford; R. W. Tucker; Maurice, Stella, Edmond and Robt., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Myers Bible Class, Malone, N. Y.; Albert F. Marting; W. L. Forbes, Jr.; Wm. W. Smith; T. D. Whitney; Elizabeth K. Coligrove; W. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Fitzgerald; Mrs. W. E. Mauger; John K. Towlson; R. C. Marsh; Randolph Macon Alumnae Club, Norfolk, Va.; F. W. C. Boosche; W. A. Meredith; Springfield Fish and Oyster Co., Springfield, Ohio; Ruby J. Freeman; Marjorie Sheets; H. S. Marshall; T. Quigley, Jr.; W. R. Todd; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter; Mrs. J. M. Kemmer; J. B. Earle; R. Jones; Geo. A. Eckbert; Mrs. Meta West Mooney; Mrs. I. E. Perkinson; J. H. Beall; May Angela and Matthews Heartney, Jr.; E. J. Raymond; J. E. Delker; Harold F. Coppes; Florence Judson; A. W. and D. B. Newsom; W. R. Crome; A. U. Thomas; Mrs. Paddock; O. A. Carpenter; Los Angeles Horticultural Comm. Dept., Cal.; Mrs. Fred'k Brown; Lewin U. Skirven; Arthur L. Rieger; Robert W. Walsh; Dr. Robert J. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Purcell; D. S. Douglas; Mrs. Janet B. Jeffris; Exchange Club, Fremont, Ohio; The North School, Herkimer, N. Y.; Jeanette Jones; Lillie V. Hess; W. B. Wackerhagen; West Fork Logging Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Dr. E. E. Patton; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. MacBride; E. A. Ogle; Jane M. Shattuck; Mrs. C. W. Laycock; L. N. Olmsted; Jamaica Training School, New York City; Winona Chapter 1410, Order of Eastern Star, Minn.; C. Beil; William Gebhard; Kaufman and Spanier; Dr. C. A. Kefauver; Hattie L. Bauman; Dr. Arthur E. Schnell; H. A. Hubbard; Christadelphian, Rocheser, N. Y.; St. Paul M. E. Church, So. Springhill, W. Va.; F. S. Jones; E. W. Brooke; Mrs. Marian B. Curts; S. Seller; C. E. Keclor; Oxford Presby. Church, O.; Mrs. C. W. Drilashim; Danish Lutheran Church, Northfield, Minn.; G. W. Byers; Jas. H. Seager; Mrs. Carl Albert.

$49.00 each—People of Elkton, Ky.; Fred G. Weber; People of Lynch Station, Va.

$48.40—St. George Methodist Church, S. C.

$48.35—W. A. Weber.

$48.19—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hurst.

$48.00 each—Employees and Others of Cherokee Indian School, N. C.; Four English Classes at Tupper Lake High School, N. Y.; The Misses Master School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

$47.75—Hopewell Church of Bessemer, Ala.

$47.51—Tazewell High School, Va.

$47.50 each—Union S. S. of Oregon, Mo.; Thanks. Offering of Union Service, Antwerp, N. Y.; Rev. J. C. Galloway; Five Classes in So. High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$47.35—Mrs. C. A. Mortar.

$47.25—The Hershey Bridge Club, Pa.

$46.50—Church of Christ of Van Wert, Ohio.

$45.97—Students and Friends at Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.

$45.50—Thanksgiving Offering of St. Barnabas' Church, Detroit, Mich.

$45.20—Sikeston High School, Mo.

$45.00 each—Thos. R. Bayles; M. W. Curtis; B. Freidenberg; Mrs. O. C. Rossoe; Mrs. Louis W. Buras; Woman's Club, Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

$44.00—Centerville High School, Md.

$43.36—Cantril Public School, Iowa.

$43.00 each—Employees of B. & M. R. R., Lowell, Mass.; Spaulding Athletic Ass'n, Barre, Vt.

$42.72—M. E. Sunday School, Bennington, Okla.

$42.57—Ione Public Schools, Wash.

$42.50 each—Grammar Room Bloomingdale Union School, N. Y.; Thanksgiving Dinner Covert Rural High School, Covert, Kan.; American History Classes of Norton High School, Va.; Sophomore Class, Lowell, Mich.

$42.20—Grandi Stock Co., Norton, Kan.

$42.04—Methodist E. S. S., Fairmont, Mo.

$41.97—Church of Rev. B. F. Carson, Hartsville, S. C.

$41.62—Union Thanksgiving Service of West Point, Ga.

$41.57—Union Services of Downtown Churches, Bay City, Mich.

$41.50 each—Wolf and Rowlinski; Baptist Church, Howland, Texas.

$41.07—Clara M. Shattuck School, Pepperell, Mass.

$41.00—Sunday School Class, Dallas, Texas.

$40.85—Modern History Class, Mounds Township H. S., Ill.

$40.50—John Frandsen and Family.

$40.25—Members of Tarkio (Mo.) Baptist Church.

$40.15—Union Service of Presby., Methodist and Baptist Churches, Welsh, La.

$40.00 each—E. C. Lewis; The Golden Rod Club, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Frank Martin and Annie R. and W. M. Hendren; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Herzberg; William B. Halley; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller; Girls' Loyalty Club, Freeland, Pa.; J. M. Tucker and Son; F. Irving Hull; E. C. Penley; Maude L. Harshbarger and Harriet Harshbarger; O. H. Langseth; "Anonymous," Previous Contributor, Beaumont, Texas; "Friends," Austin, Texas; Varner High School, Ill.; L. M. Franz; Loyal Workers Class, Kenyonville, S. S., Waterport, N. Y.; Edna B. Morris; Mrs. Emma Creelman; Clara C. Swarm; Alice Chumard; Mr. and Mrs. Gus Eichelberger and Walter Eichelberger; Agnes Johnson; Mrs. E. H. Keller, W. T. S. Keller, Carrie Keller and Adelaide Keller; Thorp Public Schools, Wash.; Christian S. S., Concord, Ga.; Emanuel Presby. S. S., West Phila., Pa.; P. S. Newmyer; H. E. Hollinger; H. B. and He. Gallinger; Annie Hamrick, Bessie Turner and Verna Goode; Mrs. M. F. Russell; Burt Matson; Belle Alexander; Dr. Herbert S. Nichols; Warren L. Chamberlain; Clio O. Chamberlain, Allethea M. Chamberlain and Clio N. Chamberlain; Chas. Green; Woman's Society, Atlanta, Ga.; Faculty and Students of the Enola High School, Pa.; The Hartford Y. M. C. A., Conn.; Young People's Union, Fairfax, Ala.; Erza Farnsworth, Jr.; School Children of Emma Reed, Lakewood, Ohio; Dr. W. B. Beckler; Mrs. Helen P. Becker and Mrs. John M. Davison; Elma and Helen Banks; Mary A. Herbert; Kathryn T., Hester C., Bessie E., and H. C. Phillips; Mutual Improvement Club, McCune, Kan.; J. L. McClelland; Jos. Price Hospital, Phila., Pa.; McEwen Children.

$39.86—Triplett High and Vocational and Grades Schools, Mt. Jackson, Va.

$39.80—Mary E. Johnson.

$39.66—Ambridge Ministerial Ass'n, Pa.

$39.45—Simpsonville School, S. C.

$39.40—Reformed S. S. of Reedsburg, Ohio.

$39.05—Ninth Grade Sociology Class of Helena High School, Ark.

$39.00—Gleaners Class of Church of Brethren Sunday School, Outlook, Wash.

$38.88—Strongville P. S., Central Bldg., Ohio.

$38.67—First Brethren S. S., Dayton, Ohio.

$38.61—New London High School, Pa.

$38.50—Federated Church at Bellfounta, Ore.

$38.40—Students Jr. H. S., Stambaugh, Mich.

$38.30—People of Winnsboro, S. C.

$38.27—Progressive Brethren S. S., Portis, Kan.

$38.20—Suffern Presbyterian Church, N. Y.

$38.00—Neutral Union S. S., Columbus, Kan.

$37.00—Jonothan's Greek Reformed Presby. S. S., So. Zanesville, Ohio.

$36.81—United Brethren Church, Bellwood, Pa.

$36.65—West Phila. H. S. Girls, Pa.

$36.60—Spencerport H. S., N. Y.

$36.50 each—Edward M. Van Cleve; Nan R. Warren.

$36.35—Russell H. S. Sophomore Class, Russell, Iowa.

$36.18—Etna Baptist S. S., N. Y.

$36.12—The Chattanooga "News," Tenn.

$36.09—Salem Baptist S. S., Liberty, Tenn.

$36.00 each—Galatia Baptist Church, Northampton Co., N. C. Atglen Presby. S. S., Ga.; Annie Lathrup and Louise Brophy; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Klopsteg; Marie and Irma Louise Klopsteg, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Toedt; English Classes, Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.

$36.02—Sophomore Class, Lottsville H. S., Pa.

$35.80—Christian Church, Warsaw, Mo.

$35.57—Baptist S. S., Atwood, Ill.

$35.50—Presby., M. E. and Congregational Churches, Williamsburg, Iowa.

$35.41—Imbler Public School, Ore.

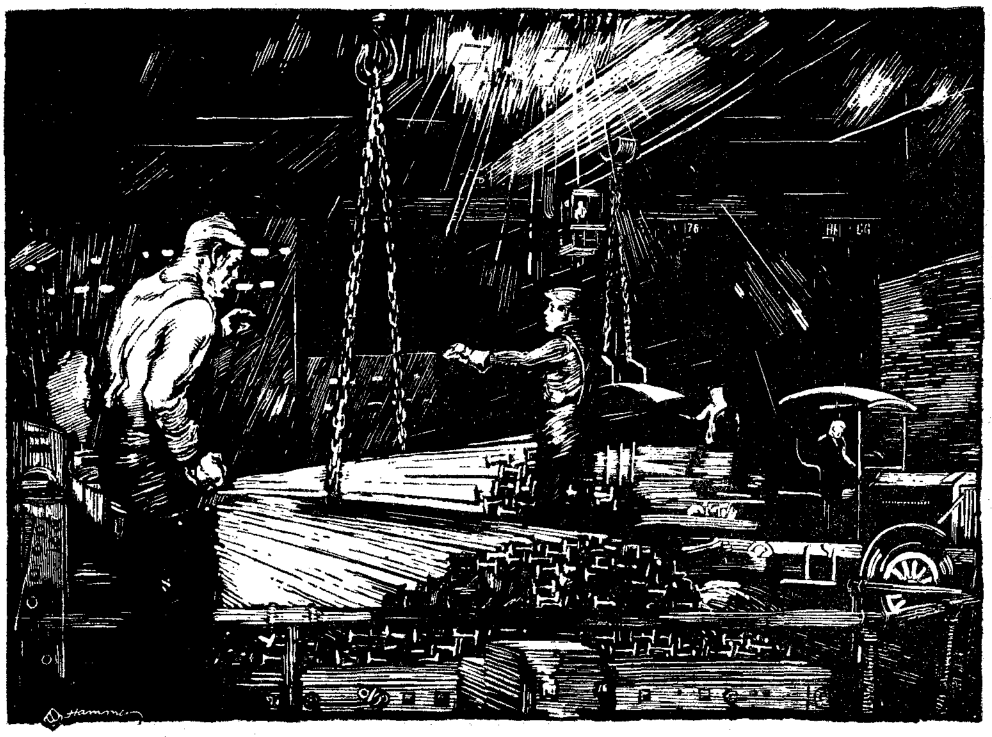
$35.25—Union Services, Churches of Lyndonville, N. Y.

$35.10—Fourth Christian Reformed Ch., Paterson, N. J.

$35.02 each—Lander College S. S., Greenwood, S. C.; Rick City P. S., Ill.

$35.00 each—Mitchell School, Woodbury, Conn.; First Baptist S. S., Salina, Kan.; Dr. E. Laura Meader and Marozia J. Meader, Bulkeley School for Boys, New London, Conn.; H. R. Little, Methodist, Baptist and Presby.

(*Continued on page* 64)



STEEL
SERVICE

On the loading platform are gathered the miscellaneous items of steel which form a part of the many orders which each day pass out to Ryerson customers.

Here are assembled kegs of nuts, bolts, and rivets, bundles of bars and bands, coils of wire and heavy structural steel.

Whatever may be the need, wherever it must go, Ryerson service is designed to put the order through and on its way as rapidly as can be done.

"Steel of any kind or size or shape in fastest time" is a definition of Ryerson steel service.

JOSEPH·T·RYERSON & SON

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS DETROIT BUFFALO NEW YORK

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

A PLAN TO BRING THE CITY TO THE FARM

IF a plan could be devised whereby one might live and work on the farm and at the same time enjoy all the real and fancied advantages of modern city life, including brief working hours and the movies, perhaps the farm-labor problem would be solved and the call to the land would take on a new and more insistent note. T. A. McNeal, editor of the *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze* (Topeka), in a recent number of that journal outlines a scheme which he thinks would make such an arrangement possible. Briefly, his idea is that the land should be divided up into great tracts, each owned and operated by a corporation composed of the workers, who should all live in a town situated on their particular tract. Each individual would thus be a landowner, he would do farm-work or engage in some closely allied line, he would have more leisure time than the average farm-worker now has, owing to the operation of the cooperative principle, and he would live under up-to-date city conditions. Mr. McNeal outlines the plan more fully as follows:

> There would be, let us assume, a body of land twenty miles square. Farmed as it should be farmed, with the most intelligent and scientific management possible to obtain, it would sustain in comfort 16,000 persons. These would live in a modern, up-to-date little city situated in the center of the land. Well-paved roads would lead out from the town to all parts of the land, and the workers would be transported to and from their work in comfortable motor-buses morning and evening. No worker would have to travel a greater distance than nine miles, and with motor-vehicles and good roads the journey each way could easily be accomplished in thirty minutes.
>
> The corporation would be capitalized for sufficient to cover the cost of the land, improvements, implements, live stock, houses, and other necessary buildings in the town, and also sufficient to provide working capital for the enterprise. This stock would be held by the workers, and it would be a requirement that each worker should be the owner of some of this capital. The business of the corporation would not only be to farm the land in the most scientific and efficient manner, but also to convert the raw product into the finished product. In order to do this, there would be packing-houses, flour-mills, canning-factories, tanneries, woolen-mills, and cotton-mills. In short, each of these corporation farms would be a complete producing and manufacturing unit.
>
> In order to prevent the control of the corporation going into the hands of a few, each stockholder would be given one vote in the selection of a board of directors and no more, regardless of the amount of his stock. In case a stockholder desired to quit the corporation he would be required either to sell his stock to some other worker or sell it to the corporation, in which case it would be held in the treasury until sold to a worker.

Soc., Montour Falls, N. Y.; Sorosis Club, Orlando, Fla.; Edith Lovett; Dr. M. C. Twitchell; Mrs. A. J. Walkowiok and Mrs. Andrew Krbywosz; J. F. Boland and B. G. Murphy; J. M., H. E., D. E., and J. T. Kern, Jr.; Jno. C. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cross and W. D. Cross; The Ferner Shoe Store; W. O. Smith and Carrie M. Baker; Memorial Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. E. H. Reed, Mrs. J. N. Robertson and Cora P. Reed; Modern History Class, Beckley High School, W. Va.; E. D. and Ann Thomas; Clell. Hayden; Gilda M. Ginsburg; Art Class Friday Club, Everett 49, Mass.; W. L. Porter and F. M. Greenleaf; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farrar; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Frantz; Christian Scientists of West Point, Miss.; Gilead A. R. P. Church, Huntersville, N. C.; May Belle Rew, C. H., and Minnie E. Rew; J. T. Sturdevant; Mrs. K. P. Fleninken; W. R. Elliott; Mrs. J. E. McDonold, Jr., and Mrs. S. E. Lyes.; Jennie J. Wild; Winnie H. Landslough; Arthur E. Welch; Maynard M. Metcalf; Mrs. Edw. H. Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Wyman; Miss Dooley and Miss Adele G. Tack; Carrie L. *Ranney* and "E. A. G."; Jennie E. Garrett; Illinois Avenue School, Atlantic City, N. J.; K. B. and Nell H. Macy.

$34.72—Ethel Burrell Missionary Society of the Rossford M. E. Church, Ohio.

$34.10—J. B. Gordon.

$34.00 each—*The French Club of Waterville H. S., Me.*; Windsor High School, N. C.

$33.75—Carolina S. S., Nettleton, Miss.

$33.65—Baptist Church and Friend of Cason, Texas.

$33.50—4 T 5 Literary Society, West H. S., Akron, O.

$33.33—Winthrop E. Fiske.

$33.26—Corning Jr. High School, N. Y.

$33.00 each—Citizens of Marysville, Ohio; People of Lennox, Cal.; W. G. Loper, Mother, Brother and Sister; Mr. and Mrs. Shaeffer and Six Friends.

$32.60—Stratton High School, Neb.

$32.50 each—M. B. Melvin; A School of 14 Little Folks on Morrison Ave., Biloxi, Miss.

$32.45—School No. 50, Buffalo, N. Y.

$32.20—Thanksgiving Day Services of E. English, Evangelical Lutheran, M. E. and Community Churches of Park Ridge, Ill.

$32.00 each—First M. E. Church, Brownsville, Pa.; Grace United Evangelical Church, Lewistown, Pa.; Martha C. and Betty M. Corbin; La Moille Methodist S. S., Ill.; English Classes, Auburn Academy, N. Y.; Graduate School of Mary Lyon School, Swarthmore, Pa.; Senior Classes, Franklin H. S., Reisterstown, Md.

$31.50 each—St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Henry C. Calley and Family.

$31.35—Women's' Missionary Society, First Presby. Ch., Frederick, Okla.

$31.25—Woodstown High School and Senior Grades, N. J.

$31.00 each—Modern History Classes and Teachers of the South Bend High School, Ind.; Congregational Church of Middletown, Mass.; L. W. Grist's Sons, Mrs. W. D. Grist and J. R. Barnwell; *Political Science* Students of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; A. R. P. Church, Huntersville, N. C.

$30.65—New Lebanon Church, Ohio.

$30.62—North Anson Friends, Me.

$30.32—Congregational Chur. School, Waterbury, Vt.

$30.30—Thanksgiving Day Offering, St. James's Church, Woodstock, Vt.

$30.00 each—"In Memory of Mrs. L. A. Richardson"; C. Williams; M. R. Williams and W. E. Williams; P. T. A. T. and C. T. L. Loewen; The Ladies' Society of Swedish Lutheran Ch., So. St. Paul, Mo.; Mattie Norman; John *D. Kurtz; Mary P. Homan;* C. L. Evans; John H. Boys; Chas. McKenny; H. T. Wetherlee; John S. Pyatt; The Jones Family; J. M. Haw; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doak; F. D. Wood; Mrs. John M. Couper; Chas. W. Dabney and Katherine B. Dabney; Geo. T. Jackson and Aunts; Mrs. D. B. Page; C. D. Logan; Elizabeth Camp*bell*; Class *No.* 12, *Methodist* S. S., *Center*, Texas; Mrs. H. H. Wilson and Pauline Marschalk; B. C. Moomaw, Margaret and Mrs. M. E. Moomaw; Newell Lyon; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bertram; H. H. Bishop; "In Memory of George L. Clark; L. S. Gay; Peter Bosker and N. M. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Overley and Son; Asa H. Smith; Clara J. Carlyon and Mrs. J. C. Etzel; O. E. Fox and L. V. Lee; Maud M. Ebright; M. F. Bainbridge; Margaret D. Goodfellow and Honoria P. Davie; Dalton Methodist Church, Mo.; Alfred Wheeling; Rev. W. M. Cage and E. S. Shoemaker; Dr. Carroll B. Whitcomb; "Memory of M. W. Peaslee"; Marie Lefevre, Bob Lefevre and Max Lefevre; Tilden Store Club, Ames, Iowa; Weston A. Price, Mrs. W. A. Price and Elizabeth Anthony; C. P. Stone; Winslow R. Hatch, David L., Grace P. Hatch; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thompson and Hessie and Leone Thompson; Olive H. Moore; F. P. Nicll and W. M. Osterhaus; F. D. Walker; Mrs. C. E. Newins; W. M. Gregg; Mrs. Louise Van Ogle; Welch's Overall Laundry Co., Inc.; Dorothy Wade; Edna Mae Ferree and Maud E. Leonard; W. A. Sherman; Amy E. Dempster; L. Schoenduv; M. E. Finch and Theo. L. Mueller; F. C. Krauss and Family; R. Z. Roberts; "Anonymous," Akron, Ohio; H. J. Carner; Stephen Downing and Jack Harvey; Alfred G. Steer; Effie V. Morris and Alice C. Boyd; Ida J. Sweat and *Mr.* and *Mrs. C. H. Gillett*; *R. H. and* J. L. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis; Annie S. Baker; J. E. Buckbee; E. A. Kelley; Mrs. W. H. Champlin and Ella Bates Champlin; A. S. Page; A. Ervin Smith; Mrs. L. K. Batterton; Coal Union S. S., Clinton, Mo.; Journalism Class of San Jose H. S., Cal.; E. J. Heaton; Class 14, *Baptist* S. S., *Uniontown*, Pa.; Young Woman's Missionary Society, University Methodist Church, Austin, Texas; Girls' Garment Guild of Englewood, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. John L. Tincher; Frank L. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Royster; Barbara Ann Fankhauser and Marion and Margaret Cash; Mary Louise Lohman; Kirke and Alice Cushing; Mrs. E. W. Stimpson; Neices and Nephew of George W. Tinsley and B. A. Clutter; Barbara L. Clark; Alston Fair Service; E. C. West; W. A. Jordan, Jr.; Mrs. Cryderman; John C. Sloan; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Caldwell; Sylvia Rogers; Mrs. J. S., Mary U. and Gladys Fair; P. H. Hensch; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Latham; Wm. R. Haseltine; Edwin C. Haseltine and Margaret E. Haseltine; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Layer and Edna Layer; A. N. Ulrich; Frances O. Rees and Fanny H. Rees.

D. Allen Landis; William Morrison; John B. Busby; Muskingum College, Y. W. C. A., New Concord, Ohio; Ancient History Pupils Mt. Vernon High School, N. Y.; Third Year Academic English Class, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Carlson and Dr. J. K. Ritter; Gainesville High School, Ga.; Hill Private School of Pottsville, Pa.; Alfred Borden; W. A. Thompson; Sandford Card Co., Dansville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Leinbach; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thomson; Jas. K. Luey, John M. Parker and Rev. Jas. K. Parker; Ward B. Esterly; H. T. Sypherd; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hogan and Mrs. C. N. Wade; Mary H. Prindle; Clinton Welfare League, Columbus, Ohio; Jesse R. Lutz; Maude J. Gardner; Nettie Russel; Evelyn Webb; F. Bowden; Ralph R. Arnold; Dr. L. M. Kifer; Elise C. Craddock; Mrs. Joe Porter; T. T. T. Reese and W. A. Reid; M. Y. Hall; R I. Davis; H. A. Beach; E. L. Browne and Jennie E. Truesdell; W. H. Pommer; Alfred H. Bamberger; Nettie M. Anderson; Ora A. R. P. Sabbath School, Laurens, S. C.; R. B. Keller; Cyrus and Mrs. Matthews; Elizabeth H. Babcock; Shicoh Baptist Church, Rosedale, Tenn.; Mrs. A. G. Moody's Bible Class of Ladies, East Northfield, Mass.; Sumter County High School, York, Ala.; Mrs. E. J. Zeigler; John G. Huber, Jr.; Rachel Smith; Mrs. Etta M. King; "Anonymous," Flushing, N. Y.; Walter D. McKay; Mrs. Eugenia Kerr and Josephine Henderson; Horace W. Gillett; Mason Towle; "Memorial to D. L. Presley"; Florence, Helen and Ray Koessler; Mrs. Ross Tenney; The Smith-Spring-Holmes Orchestral Quintet; Adeline Goble; Mamie French and Friends; Elizabeth A. Carroll; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Indiana, Pa.; Julian J. and Clara Raphael and Abraham Phillips; "V. W.," Midland, Mich.; Elmer Green; Mrs. Eliza Reed Gibb, Miss Margaret Dundee Gibb and Miss Louise Gibb; Mary Rich Lyon; Eleanor E., Mary W. and Hiram E. Clements; C. H. Howell; Margaret Byers; Jas. S. Deming; Mrs. Mary E. Jackson; E. McCauley; Paul Billingsley; J. D. Cox; N. R. Springer; Mrs. William Laubach; Karl M. Cosgrove; Mary T. Lucas and Virginia Moreno; "Cash," Uniontown, Pa.; Elizabeth G. Walker; Bowdoin U. McClintock; Sophomore and Junior Class, Armour, S. D.; T. H. King; John S. Kelley; Chas F. Conn; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kistler; Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Webster and Dorothea Webster; A. G. Hayes; Lois Hedrick; Oscar O. Hamilton; G. E. Spencer; Emma S. Olde; H. D. Williamson; Corwen D. Edwards; Martha J. Moore and Mrs. I. M. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Scherman; Mrs. Katherine B. Adams; Sidney Adams and D. R. Biemann.

$29.69—St. Mark's Church, Aberdeen, S. D.

$29.68—Bethany Cong'l, Baptist, Methodist and School, Randolph, Vt.

$29.61—Huntington High School Assoc., Mass.

$29.50—Risingville S. S., Bath, N. Y.

$29.41—Ashley Grove Baptist Church, N. C.

$29.38—Evangelical Lutheran S. S., Cromwell, Ind.

$29.32—*Atglen Red Cross, Penn.*

$28.94—Congress Township H. S., Grades and Faculty, West Salem, Ohio.

$28.65—Clearwater High School, Kansas.

$28.50—First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

$28.12—*Citizenship* Class, Salt Lake *City*, Utah.

$28.07—Honore Ave. M. E. S. S., Harvey, Ill.

$28.00 each—Harly J. Gould; Presbyterian Sunday School of Belleville, O.; Mrs. C. A. High; Mt. Gilead Public Schools, Ohio.

$27.81—Margaret C. Withers.

$27.38—W. Wollen.

$27.35—Woman's Missionary Soc., Sedgewickville, Mo.

$27.30—History Class Belt Valley H. S., Belt, Mont.

$27.26—Public School, Silver Cliff, Col.

$27.06—Teachers of Winnetka Pub. Schools, Ill.

$27.00 each—Central Park Presby. Church, Houston, Texas; Duval H. S., Griffithsville, W. Va.

$26.82—F. J. Froebe.

$26.50—Benton Ave. School No. 5, Middletown, N. Y.

$26.35—Cross Plains Public School, Texas.

$26.25—School No. 2, Center T'wp, Indianapolis. Ind.

$26.05—St. Anne Community High School, Ill.

$26.00 each—The First Baptist Church, Byesville, Ohio; Public School of Carroll, Neb.; L. J. Bennett; Oscar Farmer, Berind, N. Mex.; S. S. of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chillicothe, Ohio; Thomas Tatnall; "Friends in Council Club," Aberdeen, Wash.; Mrs. Irene L. Hardman; Sohpomore Class, Norton H. S., Va.; Mrs. Bessie Murphy; Henry B. and B. Hoffman.

$25.96—Friadelphia High School, Wheeling, W. Va.

$25.85—People of Lead Hill Vicinity, Ark.

$25.75—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Twichell.

$25.70—Stateville Presby. Church, Delta, Pa.

$25.55—History Dept. Mahonoy City Township High School, Pa.

$25.50—*Mrs. E. A. Baley and Family.*

$25.35—The Tower School, Salem, Mass.

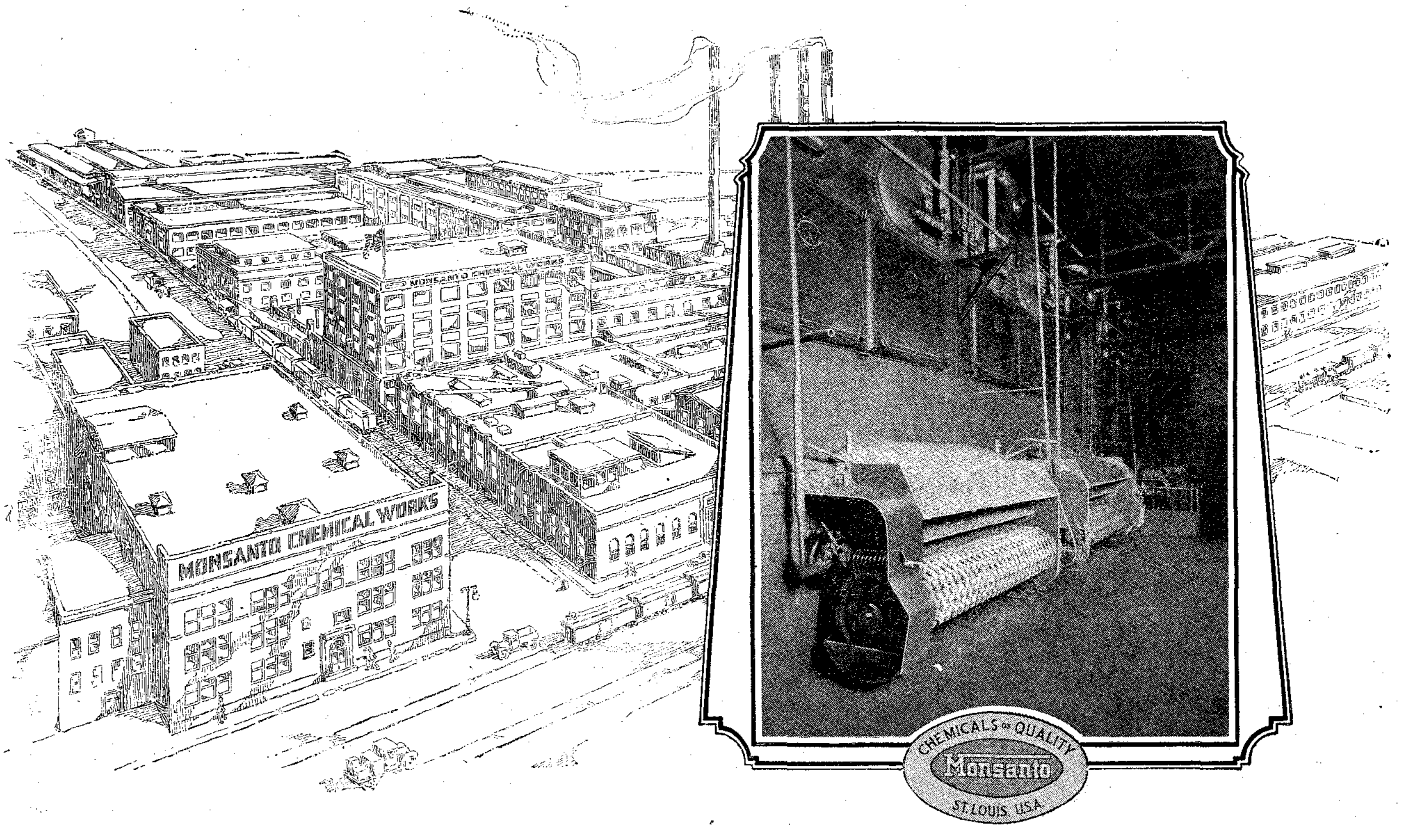
$25.25 each— A. S. Kittelberger; "The Children's Friend," Los Angeles, Cal.

$25.20—"Three Children and Mother," Seattle, Wash.

$25.20 each—W. H. Jones; Carl H. Grabo.

$25.00 each—*2nd Presby. Church, Carlisle, Pa.; Con*cordia Lodge, No. 586, B. P. O. Elks, Kansas; German Ladies' Club, Seattle, Wash.; Wm. F. Mason; F. W. Cushing; H. F. Brackett; Carl E. Behrhorst; J. Brunson; Eugene McAuliffe; W. R. Garber; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schibley; Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Rice; Walter Webster; H. N. Wells; V. P. Brun; F. C. Mowry; J. D. Lyon; E. V. Argersinger; Mrs. H. H. Foster; Anna Thrachen; J. M. Campbell; R. B. Gilkeson; Mrs. F. W. Dauchy; Richard A. Tietjen; Bert Stedem; Mary R. Baldwin; Anne Futch; L. R. Taylor; W. J. Neil; E. R. Murphy; A. B. Robson; A. W. McDonald; Fred Mauritz; George G. Long; Helen P. Delleker; Mrs. C. O. Carlson; L. P. Crose; Horace B. Patton; Mrs. A. T. Kerr; Margaret Whittmore; H. B. Ingram; Chas. J. Fender; W. L. Daniels; Mrs. Hattie C. Moffitt; Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Nelson; "Mrs. X. Z.," Montclair, N. J.; Walter Miller; Geo. I. Kirly; Albert F. Hull; C. C. Hobson; Dr. C. C. Moore; Mrs. S. S. Coy; Wm. Fisch; Motor Sales Co.; Dr. Homer I. Silvers; J. J. Goodrich; S. F. George; John Schalker, Sr.; R. C. Lincoln; O. B. Kusewethers; Mr. and Mrs. George Steele; F. T. Turner; Abbie Hollingsworth; Mrs. Olin C. Castle; Benevolence Fund of First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Fisher; The Griswold, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. F. E. Barney; R. D. McArthur; Mrs. Simon Westheimer; *Billy* and *Evelyn* Youngquist; J. D. Park; Wm. L. Patterson; Chas. H. Hardin; W. W. Harris; W. W. Stoner; Mrs. F. D. Newman; Albert Spalding; First Christian Church at Camden, Ark.; E. Kathleen Jones; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cheney; H. M. Reese; Women's Club, O'Fallon, Ill.; Mrs. A. G. Swan and *Mrs. R. S. Brosins*; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jamison; Mrs. W. H. Locke; Mr. L. L. Lampton; Karl F. Kraft; O. H. Pearre; Rev. E. H. Cook; Bayley, Bobby and George Finkbiner; Margaret M. Ravenel; Albert E. Lyons; Alma B. Dunn; Geo. Mather; W. L. Post; Mrs. Loren M. Wood and Marion Loren Wood; Mrs. Gordon De Cordy; H. C. Lillingston; Monaville S. S., W. Va.; Bar Harbor Women's Literary Club, Maine; Mrs. R. E. Whitoere; Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Columbus, Ohio; R. B. Gilkeson; Elizabeth Miner McNish; F. O. Sarver; Jane Frost; Mrs. Chas. F. Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Matthews; Walter A. Tapley; J. K. Hecht; C. M. Dashiell; A. B. Newman; Mary T. Balldwin; F. B. Brown; Geo. T. Betts; R. B. Bowser; Misses S. Langford and E. Langford; Mrs. Bender Z. Cashman; Mrs. Robt. Biddle; E. R. Lynch; Geo. Blinn; "Anonymous," Jamaica Plain, Mass.; "Anonymous," New York City; Leila F. Hansworth; Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Williams; H. S. Reed; Dr. O. M. Grover; Rev. and Mrs. *Oliver P.* Emerson; A. B. *Allen*; *Helen* and *Dorothy* Jenkins; Mrs. E. A. Jackson; R. H. Marsh; Miss L. E. Haynes; A. B. Darelius; H. E. Buck Brick Mfg. Co., Lake Charles, La.; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Norton; Rev. John Roach Straton, D.D., of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City; I. G. Graham; Mrs. Lindell Gordon; Mrs. Jas. H. Weild; J. F. *Black*; *Alice G. Woodward*; E. O. Jordan; Lena W. Jamieson; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Beekley; C. A. Peterson; Mrs. A. H. Pye; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Smith; Wm. Petrie; H. L. Amberg; L. J. and Willie Mae Canafax; Edward I. Shire; Miss B. N. Stewart; Dr. J. N. Milner; Women's Bible Class of the First United *Presbyterian* Church, Sewickley, Pa.; Eastern Star Hope Chapter of Wasica, Minn.; Doorkeeper's Circle, First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn.; "In Memory of Philip Edward Hole"; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Steele; D. F. Campbell; George E. Emmons; W. D. Brewer; Mrs. W. J. Armstrong; W. A. S. Thompson; American History Class, Parkville, Mo.; J. T. Rushmer; Mark S. Roy; Basketball teams, Minier, Ill.; Lewis E. Springer; Martin J. Maloney; Young Ladies' Class and Friend, Trinity Reformed S. S., Canton, Ohio; Mrs. H. Klug; Union Church and S. S., W. Watertown, Mass.; Pupils and Teachers of Pembroke Academy, N. H.; J. Feres; R. B. Lee; Nell S. Skinner; Mrs. Robt. E. Bonnvell; A. P. Hutton; John Crone; F. H. Marquis; C. E. Johnson; F. E. Whitney; George G. Lauritsen and Jennie Lauritsen; Will S. Hall; E. A. Drexler; Mrs. H. E. Fuller; Louise F. Glover; Mrs. C. M. Gardner and Mrs. John J. Halsey; J. F. Conner; F. K. Russell; Fred B. Schiff; A. F. Yeaton; N. E. Fisher; C. W. Steidle; Mrs. and Mr. W. E.

(*Continued on page* 66)



"Why We Made a Second Installation of Laclede-Christy Stokers"

—Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis

"Four years ago we installed Laclede-Christy Stokers under two water tube boilers. Two years later we installed two more boilers with similar stokers.

"Our second installation of Laclede-Christy Stokers was made because of the satisfactory operation of the first set.

"Excepting the time spent in cleaning, these boilers have been operating twenty-four hours a day, six and, at times, seven days a week. During this time the stoker maintenance cost has been very low and today they are in as good condition as the day they were installed.

"Laclede-Christy Stokers are of rugged construction, and it has seldom been necessary to shut a boiler down because of stoker trouble. Not alone do your stokers permit us to use a cheaper grade of coal than if the boilers were hand fired, but they permit us to operate the boilers, at all times, in excess of their rated capacity, thereby minimizing our boiler investment."

That is what the Monsanto Chemical Works have just written us. Laclede-Christy Stokers are also bought for their *real economy* by other well-known firms, such as Certain-teed Products Corporation, Procter and Gamble, International Harvester Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Link Belt Co., Canadian Pacific R. R., Advance-Rumely Co., Butler Bros., Revere Sugar Co., etc.

Such firms find that Laclede-Christy Stokers not only burn *less* coal, but a *cheaper grade* of coal; that they effect a big saving in *labor;* that they materially increase the output of steam; that they often pay for themselves the very first year, and as one big user remarked, "are as easy to take care of as the factory clock!"

anch Offices: Chicago, 1366 Peoples Gas Building. Pittsburgh, 901 Oliver Building. New York, 504, 50 East 42nd Street

D108

LACLEDE-CHRISTY

BUSINESS INSTITUTION — FOUNDED 1844 **ST. LOUIS**

The largest selling quality pencil in the world

VENUS PENCILS

YOU'LL remember their fine quality. When once you use these remarkable high-quality pencils you will never be satisfied with any other. The genuine and complete satisfaction given by VENUS has made it the *most famous pencil in the world.*

17 black degrees, 3 copying

For bold heavy lines
6B-5B-4B-3B

For general writing and sketching
2B-B-HB-F-H

For clean fine lines
2H-3H-4H-5H-6H

For delicate thin lines
7H-8H-9H

For general writing the most popular degree is "HB"

Plain Ends, per doz., $1.00
Rubber Ends, per doz., 1.20

At stationers and stores throughout the world.

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave.
New York

and London, Eng.

Moss; Jno. Casken; James Donohoe; Millard Reese; J. B. Agnew, Jr.; Elizabeth T. McDermott; Mrs. Charles Tutschulte; Mabel E. Robinhold; Estelle Windhorst; R. A. Doan; G. H. Gilmer; Walter Verhalen Co.; Mrs. N. G. Starr and Frances L. Starr; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Ballard; J. L. Lipsett; Agnes T. Proctor; Watson Snyder; J. A. Armstrong; Marion L. White and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. White; Grasty Crews; E. C. Westcott; Lyman H. Howe; Lida M. Broun; D. J. Shields; Archie K. Sears; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Phelps and Sons; Edgar P. Fridler; Martin M. Durrett; Herbert G. Cave; Mrs. M. Rossin; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Geiger; Horace M. Crawford; Charles F. Malsbary; Mrs. A. W. Grahy; O. G. Fircher; E. W. and E. S. Stephens; Charles S. Nisbet; Geo. M. Lawson; R. and W. Rahn; Woman's Soc., First Arkansas Presbyterian Church, Texarkana, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thatcher; Mrs. L. M. Carre; Gertrude L. Cathcarl; C. H. Cockrill; Allan P. Kirby; Wm. C. Jones; W. F. Lattimer; R. C. Macy; A. K. Hall; T. L. Hopkins; John C. Kidd; Mrs. F. W. Lyle; Warren E. Dudderar; Mrs. A. C. Woodbridge; Kate F. Devine; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Silkworth; Utah Vegetable Co.; C. J. Kinzie; S. G. Mur*dock*; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kester; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Youngblood; Mrs. Mabel Campbell; Spruce M. Cox; Jno. W. Jackson; Louis A. Thody; W. F. Stiles; Chas. A. Hudson; Unity Brotherhood, Unity Evangelical Church, Paducah, Ky.; R. C. T. Jacobs; N. W. Butler; Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor; John T. Hansen; C. D. Proper; Traveling Men of Shreveport, La.; R. E. McNamara; Clara I. Walter and A. M. Walter; G. L. Fish; J. B. Graham; Reinthal and Newman; Mrs. Mattie J. Reber; Richard and Ada Katherine Goodnow; W. Calvin McAulay; Bertha Uhl; S. H. Dilworth; Maude Parmlee; H. E. Fuller; Pierce O. Bunt; Henrietta Ahlborn; A. A. Bock; Sylvia Rogers; Mrs. L. H. Jones; Mrs. Chas. B. Hoard; Mable S. Brown; George D. McLean; C. A. Culbertson; W. E. Ward; Clarence E. Ladd; J. L. Parsons; Florence J. Harmon; G. L. Fisher; R. S. Elliott; Julia Trolinger and Margaret Trolinger; Miss Cammie Cary; J. S. Osmund; Mrs. A. B. Johnson; Mack Thomas; Globe Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; C. E., Cora B. and Nell Miller; Eva E. Ropes; Mrs. Harry E. Wertz; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Robinson; Frank D. Brown; C. Hervey; Dr. Chas. G. Pieck; Frances E. Kuhns; W. A. Dyckman; Otto Bauer; E. L. Woodhams; H. F. Hanks; J. T. Beatty; Martha N. Taylor; K. Mason Deming; J. D. Snodgrass; I. N. Huntsberger; W. Mayfield; Anna G. Lewis; Mrs. Eden C. Keasey; E. H. Pelton; F. M. Love; S. J. Galvin; Mrs. M. U. and L. A. Wells; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Gardner; Louis Rolandt; E. W. Jaynes; Francis R. Boyd; D. Scott; G. W. Lawson; Mr. and Mrs. D. Struve; Mrs. Edward W. Strong; Kate R. Mitchell; "J. B. J.," Minneapolis, Minn.; Abe Levy; Mrs. F. W. Tucker; Dr. Newton Rector; Dr. Nuzum; Geo. H. Switzer.

C. E. Bruner; Ruth Woods Dayton; Mary U. Williams; E. Percy Ashton; Anna E. Moore; Mrs. Mary McGowan Gilmore; William R. Corbet; Beatrice Rosener; F. Atwood; Mrs. M. E. McConnell; W. T. Hardison; Geo. Cassens; C. S. Ferry & Son; Arthur T. Neff; Mrs. J. M. McCormick; Dr. J. H. Urquhart; C. A. Gano; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burns; Richard H. Lawrence; The W. C. Soles Co.; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Edmondson; C. H. Dodd; Mrs. A. A. Buckingham; E. J. Scheer; D. J. McMahon; W. C. Bradbury; Effie M. Viley; H. S. Slipner; G. M. Chapman; J. L. Brierton; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Walker; Carol Eyler; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hughes; Mary J. Sweeton; C. H. Harley; Mrs. G. D. Rose; Mrs. Mary D. Walsh; "In Memoriam," Warrensville, O.; Amy Lyon; J. A. Hutchinson; Thompson Drug Co., Chatham, Va.; Don Songer; E. R. Slocum; "A Friend," Arcadia, Cal.; M. Helen Baldwin; R. B. Smith, M.D.; Richton Ladies' Aid Society, Miss.; Olean Business Girls Ass'n, N. Y.; Acworth Branch Amer. Red Cross, Ga.; Apha Society, Montclair State Normal School of N. J.; Frontier Glove Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sawyer-Thomas Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Jas. E. Green; N. P. Burt; Woman's Club of Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Williams District School, Minersville, Ohio; First Baptist S. S. of Carney's Pt., N. J.; Ladies' Aid Society, Pierce Ave. Presbyterian Church, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Houtzdale Primitive M. Church, Pa.; First Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Mich.; M. P. Meeser; G. S. Terry; Mrs. Sarah G. Phillips; F. C. Brown; Wm. F. Schuth; T. A. Bigelow; H. G. Bull; Anna Van Ness; Billy and Katherine, Columbus, O.; F. E. Webb; Alice R. Van Hise; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Herring; M. A. Keyser; Dr. W. G. Hastie; W. S. Carrell; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey H. Peacock; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davison; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Banett; Mabel Howard Beach; Lee Lodge No. 209, A. F. & A. M., Waynesboro, Va.; "C. P. A.," Charleston, S. C.; *Robert, Marjory and Carroll Thomas, Baraboo, Wis.*; George L. Scott; L. M. La Roch; Church, Reinersville, Ohio; Woman's Association of Central Park M. E. Church, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sonnie Root; J. B. Price; L. G. Miller; Wheeler D. Wright; Ada L. Lohman; Dr. E. W. Gummins; Mrs. H. H. Hall; M. B. Wyckoff; Mrs. Flora S. Wupperman; The University Society, Inc., New York City; Robert M. Miller; Wesley W. Crawford; Osborn Machine Co., Dubois, Pa.; J. C. Smith; W. C. Seale; Burt Gellatly; W. E. Weber; B. A. Cunningham; H. E. Johnson; L. F. Robertson; G. E. Hopkins; Amos E. Walther; Robt. S. Dickinson; J. L. Shanks; Lorraine Coffee Co., New Bedford, Mass.; E. W. G. Johnson; Henry Boan; Elizabeth M. Bolles; Archie Fisher; B. F. Van Vliet; Miss A. V. Brown; H. L. Carter; "In Memory of Marianne Gebhard," Passaic, N. J.; Margaret A. Garrett; G. W. Tompkins; Katherine Gay; A. B. Cram; Thos. J. Dee; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Herbst; C. Hitzert; W. M. Ritter; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Richards; Ralph A. Ralph and Earl Sharp; Good Health Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; A. J. Sidford; May S. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Gillette; S. C. Starke; Edward Bailey; J. E. O'Brien; H. D. Dulmage; Mrs. W. A. Currie; Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Arney Anderson and Mabelle A. Anderson; Jay C. Smith; J. Frederic Ching; Mrs. E. M. Fish; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Perkins; J. H. Flansburg; N. D. Jones; Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Edmond Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. Price; Eva M. Smith; M. L. Shirburne; Mrs. Percy Allan; H. G. Tate; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. T. Martin; E. R. and K. L. Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carey; B. E. Page; W. Allison; Moses Stern; T. E. Murrill; Elizabeth Garretson; C. F. Belcher; Harriet F. Bain; Geo. C. Poore; J. R. Jarrell; Employees of Dreyer Bros., Aplington, Iowa; C. M. Day; R. L. Orcutt; Chas. V. Allen; Amando Layman; R. E. Hines; Post Office Clerks Union of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, New York City; M. B. Houghton; R. C. Wylie; E. G. Keller; Z. L. McFarland; Clear Creek Sunday S., Hulbert, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bannett; H. E. Freund; M. B. Linson; Laura M. Milnes; Harold Hamerton; Mrs. R. E. Strohecker; Henry F. E. Kritzmachn; Sam M. Phillips; Mrs. F. W. Parsons; Cohokia Coal Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; F. E. Pearsen; R. F. Barnes; H. H. Giesy; E. S. McElotberg; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Landis; Annie W. Williams; Mrs. C W. Harrah; M. Mattson; *Florence and Anne Burnham*; Thomas Caswell; Chas. J. Jackson; First Methodist Church, Epworth League Chapter No. 1, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss C. L. Graff; Henshaw and Lemoine; Dr. Willard Steele; Christ and Bert Kanehl; F. M. Carpenter; Arthur P. Williams; Mabel A. Harris; H. C. Christensen; The Jeffersonian Co., Inc., Cambridge, Ohio; Geo. W. Gainey Furniture Co., Flint, Mich.; O. P. McClure Adv. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Jones; Sidney Paige; Rachel F. Carson; Chas. F. Conn.

$24.85 each—Children of the Perry High S. Bldg., Ohio; Union S. S., Leetonia, Pa.

$24.10—L. E. Blochman.

$24.00 each—Yeatman High School Students, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Livergood; T. W. Colvard and Allie Treadwell; Nettie S. Allen; H. R. Bursell; Free Methodist Church in Orange, Cal.; Pennell Inst., Gray, Me.; M Wright.

$23.85—Daisy Club and Individuals, Devol, Okla

$23.75—Ethel Harris.

$23.73—L. L. Bond.

$23.69—Riverdale Public Schools, Md.

$23.50 each— A. B. Ball; People of Mumford and Mu ford S. S., Texas; Phoebe J. A. Randall.

$23.30—Mrs. Chas. Blair Banks.

$23.46—Home Economics Assn., Dayton, Ohio.

$23.27—Ashmun Presby. Church, Chester Co., Pa

$23.25—Sophomore Class Germantown High School,

$23.11—Moravia H. S., New York.

$23.00 each—"In Memory of Henry Clay Holt"; He Moore.

$22.75—English Classes of Gorin Sr. and Jr. H. S., M

$22.55—Baptist Church of Meadville, Miss.

$22.50 each—Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Maze; Mrs. Lou Feucht, Mrs. Robert Hodgson and C. D. Eastm Pupils History Classes of Greenwich High School, Con Loyal Woman's S. S. Class, First Christian Chur Miami, Okla.; Drum Hill High School, Peekskill, N Church of Good Sheperd, Ocean Park, Cal.; Grindst City S. S., Mich.; Employees Local Freight Office, R. R. System, Goldsboro, N. C.

$22.35—Margaret S. Broadfoot.

$22.30—C. Rufener and Niels Madsen.

$22.26—W. D. Wingfield.

$22.25—Church of Mooresville and Friends, Ind.

$22.24—In California.

$22.22—Deaf Boys and Girls of Edgewood Park, Pa

$22.18—Alton Ladies' Aid and Alton Union S., M sion, Texas.

$22.00 each—J. A. Craig, Allen Cronie and Ransf J. Libby; People of Tioga Co., Mansfield, Pa.; A Wight; M. L. Mitchell; Geneva Christadelphian Eccles Mrs. B. Nelson; Junior Dept. Presby. S. S., Malo N. Y.; Four Teachers and 70 Pupils Forestport Un School, N. Y.; The Gerald L. Schuyler General Agen Pupils of Olive Ave. School; DuBois, Pa.; F. R., M B. H. H. and Clara B. Lineaweaver.

$21.86—Presbyterian S. S., West Point, Ga.

$21.84—M. E. South S. S., Skidmore, Mo.

$21.83—Hilton Baptist Church, Hilton Village, Va

$21.50 each—*Mrs. Geo. F. English and Daughter*; Et Williams and English Club, Boise, Idaho; Employ Superintendent's Office, No. Pacific R. R. Co., Pop Bluff, Mo.

$21.39—Charles N. Dray.

$21.33—East Rochester Baptist S. S., N. Y.

$21.26—Horace C. Knerr.

$21.25—Agnes M. Geib.

$21.22—Pupils and Eastover Grades School and M M. L. Tillinghast, Eastover, S. C.

$21.00 each—Katherine Sewing Club, Dayton, "Anonymous," Boise, Idaho; Kate Lee Lewis; N Bowman and Family; H. M. Snook, Geo. Weimer and M. Snediker and Family; George Schuele; Dugger Chu of Christ S. S., Ind.; Alliance City Hospital, Ohio; G Edgcomb; D. A. Hager; Thos. H. Nolan; Mt. Zion formed Church, China Grove, N. C.; W. R. Pond Clerks in Office of Good Health Pub. Co., Battle Cr Mich.; Bible Class, M. E. Church So., Marked Tr Ark.; Monday Club, Farmington, Mo.

$20.95—Ray Hawkins.

$20.80—Uniondale S. S., Colony Bay, Mont.

$20.74—Hebron High School, Ky.

$20.70—Sophomore Class, Highland H. S., Ill.

$20.60—Pupils of Port Leyden H. S., N. Y.

$20.50 each—Jeanne H. Greenleaf and Charles H. Gre leaf; Literary Club of the Watertown High School, N J. H. Barnes; E. H. Riebe; Men's Baraca Class, W End M. E. Church, South Roanoke, Va.; "Anonymou Pittsburgh, Pa.; People of White Bear, Minn.

$20.28—N. J. Donohoo and E. C. Lamb.

$20.25 each—Brunswick Sharp; Public School, M tour, Iowa.

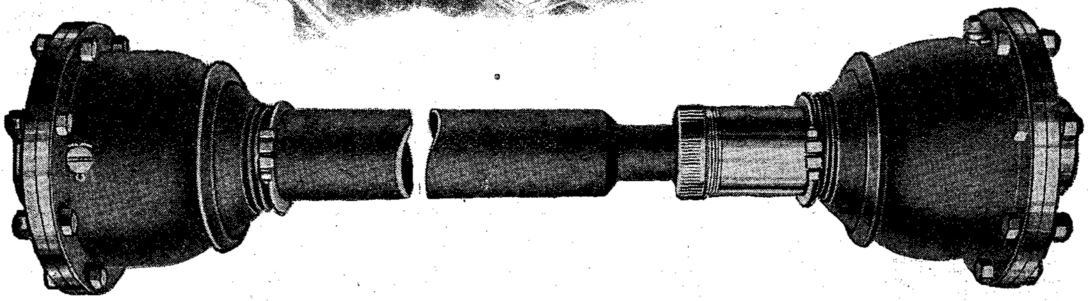
$20.21 each—Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Pa Minn.; Hamline Methodist Church, St. Paul, Minn

$20.20—Mrs. W. W. George.

$20.10—Edon Baptist Church, Myrtle Beach, S. C

$20.00 each—Henrietta K. Acker; Wilson T. Young; M G. A. Trumbull S. S. Class, Dallas, Texas; A. M. Do and W. I. Brobeck; Mrs. Frank D. Spaulding; B Harrop; Mary S. Bullard; Profits of Poker; Grace Murphy; Community Civics Classes of the Edmunds H School, Burlington, Vt.; H. B. Smyrl and G. C. M Fadden; F. A. Krieger; Federated Workers S. S. Cla Sinclairville, N. Y.; Luke Public School, Luke, M *Penelope Sanders and Peter T. Carter; Rockwell & C* New York City; J. P. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Selig; Florence J. Brigham; A. G. Briscoe; Nellie a Louise Powelson; Chas. J. Trebling; Mary E. Flory, W. Brigham; Geo. Hendel; Mrs. C. G. Card; J Crawn; Mrs. Marguerite B. Adams and E. W. Ada Mrs. M. R. Kelly; William and John Gallagher; E Barnum; L. G. Dickerman; Mrs. F. H. Park and Mar E. Park; Edith L. Schermerhorn; Dr. W. W. Stevens Chas. J. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kinney; Dr R. Snowden; H. K. Benham; W. H. Anderson; A Galt; J. V. Williams and Margaret King; "E. A. R Berlin, N. Y.; "A Friend, L. K.," New York City; R and Mrs. L. B. Mathewson; Mrs. B. R. Lacy, Jr.; M and Mrs. M. Jongenell; Matilda C. Mount; Mary Swift; H. W. Eskridge and F. B. Fessinger; Mrs. M C. Housel; W. C. Adam; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Starr; and Mrs. M. Nicholson; Mathias Niewenhous; T. Hopkirk; Dora A. Merriman and L. P. Merriman; W Massey; "J. E. R.," So. Deerfield, Mass.; Geo Irland; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jarecki; Mrs. Adele Em Gray; S. Lou Mott Albertson; Mrs. H. S. Stone, and M Stone, Carol Stone and Ruby Stone; C. Leivestad a Son; F. H. Mojonnier; Mrs. Geo. R. Fowler; A Webb; "E. A. R.," Berlin, N. Y.; L. B. Altaffer; S Berry and Victor W. Billman; Mrs. C. M. Kinney and E. Binckley; Kennedy Restaurant Employees, Tulsa, Okl Mrs. E. J. Gilbert; Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay Peters a Children; Pupils of 8-BI P. S. No. 145, Brooklyn, N. Mr. and Mrs. Everett B. Sherman and Miss Evelyn Sherman; "A Teacher," Irvington, N. J.; F. J. and E. Horford; E. J. Mahan; Haigler Nebraska Schools, Ne Mamie B. Lang; Mrs. L. E. Jones and L. H. Jon John H. Purdy and Gertrude G. Purdy; "Arizona"; and Mrs. J. C. Hammond; C. J. Winter; Rev. Dr. a Mrs. C. A. Hamilton; Cripple Creek Women's Club, Co Liberty St. School, Middletown, N. Y.; L. N. Anders M.D.; B. D. C. Club, Lawton, N. Dak.; Teachers a Pupils of Daisytown School, Pa.; H. J. Gregg; My Hibler and J. Paul Adell; Chapter G. P. E. O. Sisterhoo Hastings, Neb.; Students of the Columbia Falls H School, Mont.; E. G. Layne; Arthur Knauer; R Akers; Leon Eagles; Mr. and Mrs. Frank and A. Cr Jr.; M. W. Palma; Mabel M. and Julia E. Myer; Lo B. Keyes; Daniel and Lilah Weidner; E. C. and *Hockenberger; Mrs. Elsie Stauffer*; D. W. Ketcham, W. Metcalf; P. R. Markham; Mrs. Edward Booth; M and Mrs. Linwood M. Erskine; Mrs. L. Holcombe a H. D. Holcombe; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughsmith; Geo S. Whittlesey; Bert V. Johnston; S. O. Acker; Mrs. a Miss Jackson; C. A. Berry and E. N. Collett; Mrs I. Miller; C. E. Engel & Co.; Mae M. Bandebin; B Schenck; A. H. Daniels; Marian Allen; Helen F. Wa Mrs. E. C. Coffman and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cook; J Gillett; Geo. Johnson; Fred Butler and E. L. Butle Clarke Sullivan; R. K. Brown; Peter B. Thomas; H Hill; Mrs. W. G. Sawyer and Mrs. H. W Rice; Unit Cafeterias, Inc., New York City; V. I. Clark; F. A. Lin Edna M. Warner; Anne Brooks and Cornelia C. Broo Ellis M. Campbell and Clara Campbell; Clara and Ed Sampson; Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Bunch; Wynand Wiche

(*Continued on page* 69)

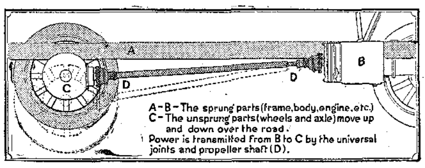


It would be easier to count the makes of cars and trucks that are not SPICER equipped, than to count those that are.

SPICER MANUFACTURING CORPORATION – SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS



A – B – The sprung parts (frame, body, engine, etc.)
C – The unsprung parts (wheels and axle) move up and down over the road.
Power is transmitted from B to C by the universal joints and propeller shaft (D).

Write on your business letterhead for booklet concerning Spicer Universal Joints and Propeller Shafts.

Josef Hofmann at his Steinway

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

HIS moving fingers touch the Steinway into life—the master and his instrument are one—there comes a shower of gorgeous sound—a sense of beauty fills the air—there is a hush of breathing while the listener drinks the beauty from each fleeting note. Perhaps the master is Hofmann, perhaps Rachmaninoff. Yesterday it might have been Paderewski. Half a century ago Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein were kings. But whenever the time and whichever the master, the piano remains the same—Steinway, Instrument of the Immortals.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 E. 14th St., New York.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. MeLeod; M. E. Towne; Flo Bros.; A G. Irons; Erwin L. Haan; May B. Pickett; W. Griffin; Geo. Richards; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hargrove; Fred W. Mussina; Miss Lettie C. Sanborn; Frank L. Wilson; W. D Kyle; "E. J. P."; Allen A. Gould; J. R. Strange; The Peoples Bank, Johnstown, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Rosenberg; M. R. McInnis; E. H. Combs; Sara E. Faulhaber; F W. Jefferson; Mrs. L. H. Gilmore; B. F. Ballinger; Mrs. S. M. Orcutt and W. B. Bennett; Mrs. Pearl M. Wentworth; Miss Willa Bolton and Mrs. Anna Bailey Cook; J. W. Callaway; Fortnightly Club of Dryden, N. Y.; R E. Mewborn; Miss E. M. Fligle; Home Missionary Society of the First Lutheran Church, Findlay, Ohio; Geo. S. Brant; Jesse Bronson White and William Fleming White; L. A. Saunders; Edward K. Uhler; H. B. Rosenthal; A. M. Seeley; Felker Family, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R McDonald and L. H. Korty; W. R. Maxwell; Harry Phillips; Mark Huselby; H. E. Faith; Mrs. F. W. Steinman; Helen A. Dorsey; Mrs. E. A. Harsson; M. Van Convering; E. R. Spotts; Mary Singleton; Dr. George M. Hull; Emma Pope; Thomas Wise; J. L. Thoman; L. P. Welch; Minnie Gorton and Helen D. Gorton; "Two Friends," Los Angeles, Cal.; John J. Hoopes; Union Sunday School, Saltville, Va.; "Friends," W. Newton, 55, Mass.; P. H. Parmuetu; Emil Holmblad; Ira Carter; Ladies' Aid M. E. Church, Leetonia, Pa.; Lynnfield Centre School, Lynnfield Centre, Mass.; Roseland School and Teacher, Mansfield, Ohio; C. E. Tillon; "In Memory of My Son," Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Cleary; C. H. Ruhl; Anne W. Patton; John P. Slocum and Son; E. C. Grace; Lillie Dale and J. W. Keller; "A Reader," Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lowery; Mrs. C. L. Shepard; Louise Warren; Nellie L. Courtwright; Jas. H. Archbold; Mary B. Vail; H. C. Connolly; A. A. and L. J. Clinger; Mrs. J. C. Schwab; L. F. Guffin; P. S. Roberts; Geo. R. Stone; Fannie H. Simons; Union Town Sunday School and Ladies' Aid, Seymour, Ind.; Sidney Monday Club, Sidney, N. Y.; Dora Lanes Miller; S. C. Leigh; I. A. McIlvaine; Fred Shriver; C. L. Hickman and S. R. Bentley; Elberta High School, Elberta, Mich.; W. W. and W. A and D. D. McFarland; F. W. Pope; H. W. Coddington; Nathan Baker; Lillian F. Mather; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Vining; W. E. Dartnell; L. D. Geaney; Dr. Edwin M. Hall; Raymond A. and Ruth Gayan; Margery McKay; Dr. C. Edw. Anderson; Green Duncan Corbett and Kittie King Corbett; Mrs. S. Barnett; Fleda O. Bunting and D. M. Obnackir; Geo. P. Hinds; F. L. Worrell; Jno. A. Barnes; Mrs. W. H. Nichölls; Mabel Onderkirk; Perry Weist; Mr. and Mrs. Archie E. Van Ostrand; Mrs. W. W. Lottridge; Reed A. Higby; Arthur Stone; Virginia R. Hatch; Miss N. A. Chadwell and Miss M. Leovenworth; Mrs. H. Yeatmas; Mrs. L. E. Hardy; Ella Hibargh; R. J. Taylor; Mrs. Freeman Albright; Mrs. Lillie E. Kemp and Chas. E. Foster; Genevieve I. Field; M. Estella Ott and Z. Grace Browne; Harold H. Bowman; "Anonymous," Washington, D. C.; S. Gay.

Jane and Hubbard Cobb; Alfred I. Preston, Jr.; Hattie C. Peirce; Clare W. Jenkins; Fred Derman; Florence L. Hanswald; Esther J. Jones; Joseph T., Jr., and Francis John Murphy; T. S. Robinson; Pearl F. Huddleston; Two History Classes in Newcastle H. S., Ind.; Ladies' Bible Class, Eddystone M. E. Church, Pa.; Thos. E. Reeve; Mrs. J. H. Gadd; Carrie G. Frey; Katherine E. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Palmer; W. N. Foster Showcase Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sunday School of the Church of the Good Shepherd and Mr. C. L. Old, Norfolk, Va.; P. B. Lane; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Swalley; Lillian D. Meese and H. P. Meese; Oscar R. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brady; "A Friend of the Children," Bountiful, Utah; Mrs. A. H. Finley; Harriet Wilson; David W. Hempstead; Miss M. S. Bush; N. B. Coffis; Mrs. G. A. Patschke; C. Read and Co.; Mrs. J. D. Patterson; Lloyd G. Briggs and Barbara L. Briggs; Mrs. S. Carola McLennan; W. S. Bliss; Helen E. Krouse; E. A. Bemis; Mrs. Jos. Brewer; Jessie S. Wardwell; Mrs. C. E. Ellsworth; J. Jones; Claire and Frances Yerington; J. V. Denise; Marguerite Thompson; T. P. Birdsall; S. G. Sumser; M. Cole; Fred G. Leete; Ida L. Gisborne and Ann T.; C. Lindh; Dorothy and Virginia Rinaldy; S. A. Maynard; Mrs. A. Yale; Scotia W. Dunwody; Mrs. Nettie Shaffer, Harriet Shaffer and H. S. Shaffer; Delcie J. Reynolds; Arthur Ewing; Mrs. R. H. Cosgrove; Students Washington High School, Washington, Pa.; Leona E. Dean; Margaret J. Dailey; Henrietta Brown; Calvin A. Lumb; Emma Miller and Mary M. Cain; Ruth S. Shepard; Edith Metham; United Church S. S., Oberlin, Ohio; Frances Cowan; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lanier; W. D. Crowell and Mrs. H. M. Crowell; E L. Raussin; John T. Hurst; Marguerite Buchignani; Mrs. M. B. Mendenhall; McGuire and Shook; Maude L. Sheldon; H. D. Moorhead; M. C. Perkins and N. B. Caldwell; J. P. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rice; Caroline B. P. McKnight; Mrs. B. L. Smith; Miles G. England; G. V. Davis and Family; Ethel A. Hurley; H. Voit; A. C. Moore; Daniel T. Roots; S. Olds, Jr.; Georgia A. Donovan; Louis J. Woods; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fairbairn; Martha E. Carroll; Myrtle A and Lida E. Conant; Dr. F. M. White and Family; Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Haffert; Mrs. C. O. Townsend; Wm. Osborne; C. C. Baldwin; Sr. Class of 10 in English 4 of H. S. and Mrs. V. C. Armstrong, Amboy, Minn.; Women's Club of Westville, N. J.; John Devoise and Owen Hunt; Coleman Memorial S. S., Brickerville, Pa.; J. A. English and Mrs. U. S. English; Ida King Vreeland and Vera E. Vreeland; Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Organ and Wickham Black; B. Wilson; Ivy F. Inman; Mrs. W. H. Meintein and E. G. Croft; The Self-Culture Club, Bellville, Tex.; Mrs. C. E. Palmer; John C. Fortiner; Katharyn Blatchley and Mary W. Blatchley; Mrs. Theo. Salfuer; Dick Sims and Robert Lee Sims; Women's Bible Class of the Ben Avon Presbyterian Church, Pa.; Comfort Literary Social Club, Comfort, Texas; Grade 5 P. S., Maumee, Ohio; "In Memory of Amelia Phoebe O'Brien"; Esther and Helen McCullough; Jessie Ross; D. W. Duncan; R. E. Blaisdell; E. D. Bradshaw; Miss L. R. Harkness; T. C. Purdy; Mrs. W. Kretchmer; Mrs. A. Morris; Mrs. P. Silver and Miss F. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gates; Mrs. Lincoln; Newark Paraffine and Parchment Paper Co., New York City; J. Bennett Stone; E. P. Burton; Mr. Edward A. Shoud and Mrs. Laura D. S. Laad; William Couger; A. B. Rodger; Miss Talcott; Samuel R. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Summer Mickey; J. W. M. Nash; Edna Crowley; Caroline M. Parker; Mary and F. A. Cameron; John Lotka; J. W. Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Tyler; Jessie Hockett and T. G. Hockett; History Class, Dallas, Texas; R. McKim; M. Lattimer; Dr. David Byrne; S. L. Monson; E. F. Foote; Grace and Doris Glunz; English Students, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; E. R. Brooker; Stuart M. Bailey; Audra Lawrence and Mrs. C H. Bailey; Dr. R. C. Rosenbager; R. A. Quimby; Mrs. G E. Fisher; Eva L. and Mary E. Foster; Mrs. E. C. Wartchow; Toledo Chapter, O.; "C. H. D.," Wellesley, Mass.; H. M. Greene; Richton M. E. Church, Miss.; Red Cross Chapter of Wytheville, Va.; Lake Wesauking Ladies' Aid Society, Towanda, Pa.; Ashton Harcourt; Miss E. M. Dolan; Gamma Chapter of Tri Kappa, Bedford, Ind.; Winner Public Schools, S. D.; T. T. Johnson and M. L. H. Johnson; Elmer E. Smith; Robert Nelson Chapter D. A. R., Lamar, Ark.; Dudley School Fund and Dorothy Morris, Camden, N. J.; Nancy Root; Hubert G. Adams; Mrs. J. Leland Sherman; Dr. John Van Duyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tyler; Cyrus Walter; Harrison K. Korner; Frank Johnson; J. D. Young; W. H. Morriss; C. N. Miller; A. H. Hock; Geo. H. Himel; Ethlyn Cockrell; Mrs. F. E. Ransom; Mrs. Eliza J. Heisler and Mary D. Turpin; Yates E. Allen and Friend; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. A Schlegel; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gaddis; Annie B. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Ackerman; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harris; F. M. Laraway; Paul J. Holmes; Mary C. and D. B. Owsley; Mrs. Geo. A Laubach; A. V. Dickerson; Dr. J. W. Tarter; Miss G. J. Neinbach; Ida S. Curtis and Olivia M. Satterlee; Mrs. S. F. Wilson; Robert W. McCollester; S. H. Day; "Anonymous," Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Raymond A. Taylor; W. E. Holbrook; Walter Price and Laura Berger; Jas. J. Higgins; May Chapman; A. Worrell; Florence A. and Elnore J. Camp; J. Ingram; D. S. King; Elizabeth and Eugene Sanger; L. J. Houlton and John Walsh; Laura J. Dosch; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Christenson; Nina Weisinger; Lulu M. Bruce; E. A. De Wolf and Martha E. De Wolf; Percy E. Benjamin; Emma L. Van Riper and Mother; Sarah K. Bendick; Bertha E. Brigham and Ethel M. Shelton; Mrs. M. Benedict and H. B. Benedict; Florence and Edgar H. Klemroth; Mrs. Anna M. Crosiar; M. E. and Calla Hand Wood and Rev. L. S. Hand; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Oace and Lillian Berger; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pritchard; Ira L. Titus; Dr. Nettie Erskine; Fairfield T. P. Red Cross Chapter, Cutler, O.; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. B. Hosford; Mrs. R. A. Forbes and M. A. Pendleton; Boys' and Girls' Clubs of the Neighborhood Guild, Peace Dale, R I.; Mrs. C. O. Cole; King's Daughters Rescue Circle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Freshman Class of Fairbury Township High School, Ill.; M. L. Ashley; Jane K. Spore; W. S. Pease and Son; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Horr; Mrs. Walter A. Scott; G. W. Chandley Bros., Beaver Falls, Pa.; H. O. Knapp; Dr. and Mrs. William R. Tymms; Margaret Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Brock; R. S. McChesney; Mrs. V. K. Hoover and V. K. Hoover; The Young Children, Norwalk, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Leuthold; C. L. Morgan and J. P. La Masters; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Haupt; John S. Wiedman Estate; John B. Osborn; H. H. Gansloser; F. V. Price; Smith & Drof; J. Hopwood; Mrs. Sarah E. Winn; G. D. Hubbard; J. L. Ruffin; Dr. J. E. Owen; Dr. G. H. Walker; J. F. Powley; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tucker; Geo. L. Cooley; Mrs. L. C. Richardson; A. L. Smith; Sher Sons; M. A. Rhyne; A. H. Wood; Emma T. E. McKibbes; Geo. Siemonn; The Five Lakes, Greenville, Miss.; Dr. Geo. F. Sieberling; A. S. and Clara Reuss; Miss H. A. Holmes and E. D. Holmes; Mrs. Rena R. Lee and Miss Ethel I. Potter; E. F. Fleming, Jr.; G. L. Price and F. A. Kotent; Howard B. Keasbey; Robert Sterrett; The St. John's, Fresno, Cal.; James C. Kearney; Aileen and Richard Lohrke; J. M. Stackhouse; Robert Ransom; Ella M. Williams.

$19.95—Geo. E. Montgomery.

$19.89—Miss Blodgett's Classes, High School, Fitchburg, Mass.

$19.65—Elementary Grades, Florala, Ala.

$19.50 each—Patoka Baptist Church, Ill.; Carl and Marion Cavalsky.

$19.00 each—M. E. Church H. S. Boys S. S. Class, Iowa City, Iowa; Belleville School Children, Ark.; A 6 Class, South Ward School, Greeley, Col.; Mrs. R. E. Ware.

$18.88—Senior Class Triadelphia H. S., Wheeling, W. Va.

$18.68—People of Peebles, Ohio.

$18.45—Pupils of Waldheim Village School, Sask., Canada.

$18.25 each—Chas. N. Brewster; The Vinton Public Schools, Ohio.

$18.16—Sunday School of Christian Church, Oronque, Kans.

$18.00 each—Gustave Schinck; Miss Lettie Grant; Harriett Posse and Grider Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miller; J. Jackson; Fortnightly Club, Billings, Mont.; Men of Marvin Memorial Parish, Akron, Ohio; Albert E. Meder; B. L. Rogers; English Class of 310, 5th Ave. High S., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Congregational S. S., Emmetsburg, Iowa; Norman T. A. Munder and Jennie E. Fowhle.

$17.80 each—H. H. McClelland; Trinity S. S., M. E. Church, Roanoke, Va..

$17.60—Citizens of Onaga, Kans.

$17.50 each—S. S. Woffords Chapel, De Queen, Ark.; Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson and Friends; Isaac M. Dotson; Greeley High School, Greeley, Kan.; "C. L.," Corning, N. Y.

$17.28—Hotchkiss Consolidated Schools, Col.

$17.20—Everett High School, Mass.

$17.00 each—Teen Age S. S. Scholars, District No. 9, Clearfield County, Houtdale, Pa.; Harry De La Rue; Members of M. Hardcastle's Church, Kewanee, Ill.; Western Frederick Bank; Second and Third History Pupils, Macon and Bibb County Public Schools, Macon, Ga.; Grace L. Cronkhite, Anna W. Pierson and Amelia Doddudge.

$16.74—"Contributors," Chatham, N. J.

$16.64—Delevan High School, N. Y.

$16.50 each—B. Bryan; First M. E. Epworth League, Connersville, Ind.; Carlsbad High School, N. Mexico.

$16.40 each—Mrs. Volina H. Cline; Bromfield School, Harvard, Mass.

$16.35—St. Andrews' P. E. Church, Lawrenceville, Va.

$16.30—Levta Chr. Ref. Girl Soc., Edgerton, Minn.

$16.25—Woman's Tuesday Club, Mission, Texas.

$16.12—Teachers and Pupils, Littleton High School, N. H.

$16.10—Randolph H. S., Wis.

$16.07—English and Civic Classes of Kearney High School, N. J.

$16.00 each—Rev. J. C. Galloway; Clionea Club, Fairfield, Me.; Douglas Bible Class of Presby. Ch., Hobart, N. Y.; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Le Roy, N. Y.; George Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. E. Dahlberg; A. A. Annis; Grace Church, Chicopee, Mass.; Baptist Church of Hillyard, Wash.; Heuvelton Union School, N. Y.; Mrs. H. S. Gardner; Mrs. Mary M. Emerick and Mrs. L. W. Emerick; Public School, Springboro, Ohio; Willard W. C. T. U., Superior, Wis.; Jean McCrea and Charlotte Sharrard; Mrs. P. T. Powell and Others; G. A. Thorpe; Rev. J. A. Shrader.

$15.75—Shakespeare Club, Kingfisher, Okla.

$15.69—The Florida Township H. S. and Grade, Rosedale, Ind.

$15.60—Social Science Classes, Bennington, Vt.

$15.50 each—Students of Bloomfield Theological Seminary, N. J.; Port Allen S. S. Ladies Class, Baton Rouge, La.; Students of Warsaw High School, Ind.; Young Ladies' Bible Class, St. Paul's S. S., Indianland, Pa.; St. Luke's Church, Branchport, N. Y.

$15.39—James Tozzi & Co., N. Y. C.

$15.30—H. Berans and Family.

$15.27—Local Red Cross Organization, Ste. Marie, Ill.

$15.25 each—Miss Wolfes English Classes Leavenworth High S., Kans.; Two History Classes Greenwich H. S., Conn.

$15.15 each—Faulkner Christian S. S., Kan.; Busy Bee Class, M. E. S. S., Centerbury, Ohio.

$15.11—English Class No. 9-B, Highland High School, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

$15.00 each—Estella A. Boyd and Esther M. Axtell; Dr. S. M. Gellert; Jeffersonville Christian Endeavor Society, Jeffersonville, Pa.; Ed. B. Truitt; Frederick A. Metcalf; W. O. Salo; A. S. Christan and R. P. Chistan; F. R. and E. A. Geyerman; "Anonymous," Baird, Tex.; Jasper Crane; Thanksgiving Offering Christian and Methodist Churches, Huntersland, N. Y.; Berean Bible Class of Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.; Geo. B. Dana; H. W. and R. H. Vaughan; W. E. Williams, Marion S. Minsker and Chas. H. Melhuish; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Beckwith and J. S. Beckwith, Jr.; Ralph Zwirky; J. B. Robinson and Sister; W. M. Willis; "Anonymous," Lake Charles, La.; W. D. Bunting; Geo. R. Freeman; Lieut. Chester C. Groff; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. McMaster; Stella Kostenbader; Isabelle Tillotson; G. G. Newton; Frank R. Pentlarge; Mildred B. Hunt; "Family in Los Angeles, Cal,"; O. W. Dixon; Faye Johnson; Mrs. M. F. Scott and Mrs. H. Watts; W. W. Williams and Wendell Williams; H. H. Carter; Louise E. Hoover; Mrs. W. G. Foye; Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker; The Neighborly Thimble Club, Franklin, Ind.; Jean Nusson, Peufield Nusson and Clotilde Okey; R. S. Sanborn; R. M. Pace; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Wood; Geo. W. Bennett; E. R. Stearn; R. S. Rankin; L. Brandenburger; Dr. Deekins and Family; V. O. Churchill; Helen W. Amos and Geo. Amos; Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacher; Members of Margaret E. Sangster Church, Miamisburg, O.; Herman P. Bradist; Lulu D. and Victor Hogan; L. S. Higginbotham and J. F. Snowdon; Mabel J. March; Mary B. Bonds; "Marie and Polly," San Francisco, Cal.; W. M. Stevenson; Bertha Van Riper; Mrs. J. R. Robinson; P. A. Neucernn and Annie Rutherford; Mary O. Campbell and John G.; L. M. Brown; Theo. Sutton; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lawrence Spinning; Emma Hood; Katherine K. Adams; Mrs. Emma D. Smith and Alice Smith, H. A. Mitchell; L. G. Irwin; Carolus S. Woodwell; Mrs. Lane Lyle; Children of Ohio Masonic Home S. S., Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Robert Moulthrop and C. W. Moulthrop; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Carlson; Blanche Allshouse; M. E. Moyer; 7th grade Main Ward Bldg., Linton, Ind.; M. Gertrude Kaye; L. E. Hawkins; C. L. Hodnett; R. S. Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. S. Drummond; Mrs. G. H. Burt; Grace and Helen Evans; Thos. L. Fawick; A. M. Willis; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark; Juliette Maxwell; R. A. Dorocker; Dr. George Ives; Children's Sunshine Society of Berith Fodesh Temple, Rochester, N. Y.; Blanche H. Jackson, M.D.; Cookeville Baptist Church, Cookeville, Tenn.; Guy S. Osborn; C. A. Keller; W. W. Evans and Edward and Frederick Evans; Mrs. H. E. Weinberger; Mrs. Laura and Alice Durrett; Elizabeth Parsons Hawvers; J. E. Walker; Evelyn Jean Wood; Milton Paddock; N. C. Hutsinpillar; Mrs. R. C. Williamson; Guy Abney; Carl C. Baker; Beginners' Dept. Central Presbyterian S. S., La Fayette, Ind.; Henry K. Werner; H. T. Nearing; Ellen K. Thorn; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thos. Yoder; Richard H. Leigh; C. A. Mitinger; V. Long; Samuel Alfend; F. W. Flanders; R. B. Willison; B. Z. McCollough; Chas. W. Holmes; J. C. Blocker; Grace Emery; R. H. Tulsey; Misses Danner; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Berry; Jesse A. Moyer. F. M. Wells; Mrs. Anna S. Reynolds; Minnie Fender; J. G. Guinther and L. C. Heinler; Jacob L. Warner; Emma J. Chriswell; Ezra B. Rider; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Madden; E. T. Cobb; Wm. R. Stover; "A Friend," Charlotte County, Madisonville, Va.; S. Edward Hess; Chas. M. Nichols and Beatrice P. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shambaugh; Samuel Reid; E. J. Taylor; Shelby Cullison; Anna B. Phillips; J. P. Armstrong; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hazlehurst; A. Burton Castle and Mother; Mary L. Bryant; "Memory of a Dear Mother," Rochester, N. Y.; "Two Friends," Fall River, Mass.; A. L. McLeod; Mrs. B. M. Nelson; Mrs. C. W. Christen; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boynton and Mother; Jessie Lindsay; Franklin St. P. M. Church, Pa.; Cornwell Chapel Church, Difficult, Tenn.; H. M. Plaisted and A. H. Knodle; B. C. Corlett; J. B. Brenner; H. H. McTutridge; Mrs. T. W. Yates; M. H. and Mary E. Metzzer; The Two Chas. H. Watsons, Jr. and Sr.; Fannie Cavanaugh; E. H. Loofburrow; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Wood; H. C. Johnston; Loughurst School, Roxboro, N. C.; W. A. Deushel; Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Reinig; Edith Montgomery; Grace Hanson; Mrs. W. E. Butler and E. Mussetter; J. W. F. Leman; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Kennedy; J. R. Barnwell; Ruth Plopp; C. H. Sharman; Alfred H. Knight; Evelyn O. Finker; P. D. Gray; Edw. Henry Rich Blitzer; Mrs. Sarah E. Dodge; Dr. Chas. M. Chandler; Jos. M. Kennedy; Beta Chapter Delta Damma Sorority, Irvington, N. J.; Pupils and Teachers Dawson High School, Glendive, Mont.; Student Volunteers Jefferson H. S., Roanoke, Va.; An American History Class, Enid High School, Okla.; Michael Gillespie; K. I. Sawyer; Mrs. M. E. Martin; J. R. Keyser; Fannie Lemon; C. H. Allen; "In Memory of Caroline F. Elkins; W. H. Barns S. S. Class of Fairmont, W. Va.; Union Service of the Presby., Methodist and Baptist Churches, Horseheads, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Browning and Daughter; Ethel A. Sipe and Hazel Cline; A. D. Smith; Frederick E. Olmsted; Maude Myers; Hot Wells School, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. John Findlay; Nellie Blackburn; W. G. Shuham and J. E. Butler; F. J. Sheeler; C. L. Frey; H. R., M. A. and M. E. Dowd; Winifred Irwin; Edward W. Haviland; Mrs. Ella H. Smith and Belle Filsom and H. L. Smith; L. Pearey; John K. Pritts; F. C. Cross; Selena Galt; Selena Pope and Robert H. Ingram; Walter D. Jones; Caputa Sunday School, S. Dak.; Mrs. H. Oury; W. A. Colegrove and Family and Theron Colegrove; W. H. Winn; C. B. Fargo; C. H. Sheppard; Mrs. F. F. Whittelsey; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Wm. W. Davis; Katherine Mary Bersal; Geo. L. Dillard; N. C. Phillips; The Harris Class, South Congregational Church, Rochester, N. Y.; Miles A. Pond; "Anonymous," Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Klauber; W. C. T. U., Birmingham, O.; Mayflower Club, Ravenna, O.; The Danish Ladies' Aid, Marquette, Neb.; Mrs. W. H. Hogue; Boaz Graded School, Wis.; Charles Van Winkle; E. J. Renner and M. M. Conroy; Cecil B. Jones; O. E. Hatch; Euna H. Brown; Cora Aweek; Jessie B. Weston; Mrs. W. A. Eastman; Mrs. H. T. Cumming; D. J. Henderson; Mrs. O. L. Culley; A. R. Callow; H. I. Johnson; Linna C. Durbin and Blanche Zehring; Edward Jareckl; The Hunter Boys, Freeport, Ill.; Mrs. A. L. and Miss Grace Woodford; Mrs. Edwin Borden; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hoilman; Helen J. Cokely; Roubaix Union S. S., So. Dak.; Dr. J. E. Blickensderf; J. H. March; The Frederickton, New Bedford, Mass.; Stuart Wamsley; Glen C. Hanna; Ida P. Rolf; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Kellogg; Frank E. Myers; T. B. Gray; M. C. Gehikeno; Emma S. Thiele; Dr. J. H. Cheek; R. G. Kay; Mrs. T. H. Hanford; A. G. Davidson; "Anonymous," Winfield, Kan.; Mrs. A. L. Weston and S. G. Venning.

$14.75—Jr. Dept. of Pawtucket Congreg. S. S., Pawtucket, R. I.

$14.50—Mrs. W. N. Corbet.

$14.48—English Classes of High School, Aurora, Minn.

$14.47—Henry A. Cobbledick.

$14.45—Children of Public School, Maben, Ala.

$14.25—Columbia Council No. 110 and Members, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$14.20—St. Sephens's Church, Portsmouth, Va.

$14.10—Second Presby. Church, Waco, Texas.

$14.00 each—Nanetta Rexroad; S. S. First Presbyterian Church, Red Wing, Minn.; E. 29th St. School, Wheeling, W. Va.; The Sophomore Class, Leeton High School, Mo.; Treva M. Russell; John A. Karl; W. F. Hutson and Julia B. McElween; Dendahl Family; Mrs. D. Fraley and Four Sons; Mrs. Martha Brennecke; Hereford Sunday School, Hereford, Col.; The Greylock Chapter of Delphians of Adams, Mass.; Sugar Creek Welsh Presbyterian Church, Columbus Grove, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Helm; Bannock Mission Sabbath School at OCO. Lafferty, Ohio; Men's Bible Class, M. E. Church, Hopkinsville, Ky.; De Witt C. Cameron; Harry O. B. Smith.

$13.94—Mrs. Keim and Dr. Corwin T. Hill.

$13.88—William Cunningham.

$13.75—Speak-Well Oral English Class, Syracuse Central High School, N. Y.

$13.72—Anna S. Neler.

$13.57—Pi Chapter of Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Syracuse, N. Y.

$13.50—Litchfield Public School, Mich.

$13.49—Ford Public Schools, Ford, Mich.

$13.45—Freshman Class, Highland H. S., Highland, Ill.

$13.41—Mrs. O. O. Kendall.

$13.35—A. P. Norris.

$13.25 each—Ray Ellison; Christine Rhenstrom; S. S. Class Presby. Church, Tazewell, Va.

$13.20—W. R. Turner.

$13.15—St. Mary of the Woods College, Indiana.

$13.13—Mrs. W. S. Annie Goos.

$13.05—E. V. Boon.

$13.01—William J. Boyle.

$13.00 each—"Mother and Two Children," Springfield, Mass.; Boosters Class, Springfield, Ohio; B. Meland; Bible

(*Continued on page* 72)

WE SOLVE VIBRATION PROBLEMS

MA

SOME automobiles are free from engine vibrations at all speeds. All automobiles may be equally free. It is a point to consider in selecting a car.

Write for new leaflet, "How to select a car, from the standpoint of vibration."

VIBRATION SPECIALTY CO.
Harrison Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

No More Dull Razors

ANY MAN CAN USE THIS HONE

No skill required; the holes (patented) make over-honing impossible—they shear off the "Wire-Edge."

The Hone with Holes for Old Style Razors

The Hone-Your-Own
RAZOR-HONE

The "Hone with the Holes" makes your old-style razor give you the smooth "head-barber" shave—it will give real shaving comfort.

Try This Hone for 30 Days. Then if it isn't all we claim, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Try your dealer—if he has not yet been supplied, send his name with *$1.00*—*we'll send the Hone prepaid.*

PERFORATED HONE CO., 317 Hammond Bldg., Detroit

Cuticura Soap
The Velvet Touch
For the Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

Saves Health, Furniture, Pianos, Fuel, Paintings, Plants, etc.
Fill with water; hang on the back of any Radiator out of sight
Others for Hot Air Registers
The most efficient humidifier made.
Write for FREE Booklet.
SAVO MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. M, 39 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BRONZE TABLETS
Free Book of Designs
Jno. Williams, Inc., 556 West 27th St., Dept. L.D., New York

The Annual
Educational Number
of
The Literary Digest
Will Be Published July 16th, 1921

In conjunction with this Annual Educational Number we have arranged a
Weekly School Directory Service
From May 14th to September 10th

Literary Digest readers seeking educational advantages will find in these issues a comprehensive selection of Boarding Schools, Colleges and Vocational Schools. The School Department will continue to serve, as it has for many years, parents and schools. We will gladly answer any inquiry and, if given full information, will make definite recommendation without charge.

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

IRISH POLITICS AND TRADE

HOW interdependent Great Britain and Ireland are is reflected in the trade situation as affected by the political upheaval in Ireland and all its attendant consequences in the disruption of barter and exchange. In the first place, 90 per cent. of Ireland's imports come from Great Britain, and the latter depends to a very large extent on Irish exports for its table. But transport is practically at a standstill and motor service is so restricted that it is almost unavailable for the transshipment of goods, so that trading between the two islands is seriously interrupted. In addition to this, the inland trader in Ireland faces all sorts of perils and obstacles in receiving such goods as it is possible for him to get. He may be buying in a falling market and thus incur a later loss. He may suffer loss of his goods by outrage, or his supplies may be commandeered by some local committee if in his particular area there is an acute shortage, and such an act would not care for the profit due him or for the heavy insurance he would have been compelled to pay. Again, no wholesaler is willing to let a large stock go on credit, preferring, where credits are arranged, to distribute their risks as widely as possible. As *The Statist* (London) views the situation, the absence of a conciliatory trend in the policies of the participants in the embittered conflict now raging makes the outlook for Irish trade a gloomy one. "Coercion is still the chief weapon of the Government's armory, and, pending its abandonment, we can discern no ray of hope in the immediate future." Furthermore, continues this journal,

> Few British readers take it to heart that we are spending over one million pounds per month on the army of occupation in Ireland and that, moreover, by our present policy we are strangling one of our best markets and destroying the productivity of one of our chief suppliers of food. Over 90 per cent. of Irish imports come from Great Britain, and in coal, iron, steel, and other metals, textiles and leather goods, practically all the Irish consumption is satisfied from British factories and workshops. We depend on Ireland for the major portion of our imported food supplies. Irish live stock is required not only for our tables but also for our farms, where it is brought to maturity and fattened. Bacon, butter, poultry, eggs, and oats are some of the other necessaries of life which we draw to a large extent from across the Channel. Our actions in the political sphere, therefore, are having a ruinous effect not only on Ireland but on ourselves. The loss to us does not end here, as the present destruction of property and of accumulated wealth, in the form of stores of agricultural produce and other commodities, lessens the capacity of the Irish taxpayer to bear his burden, and accordingly increases the sum which we will eventually be called upon to supply. No accurate estimate can be formed of the value of the movable and immovable property destroyed in Ireland in the last six months, but it certainly reaches an enormous figure. Irish political discontent thus reacts directly on our own prosperity, and the sooner our politicians realize this truth the keener will they be to effect a settlement.

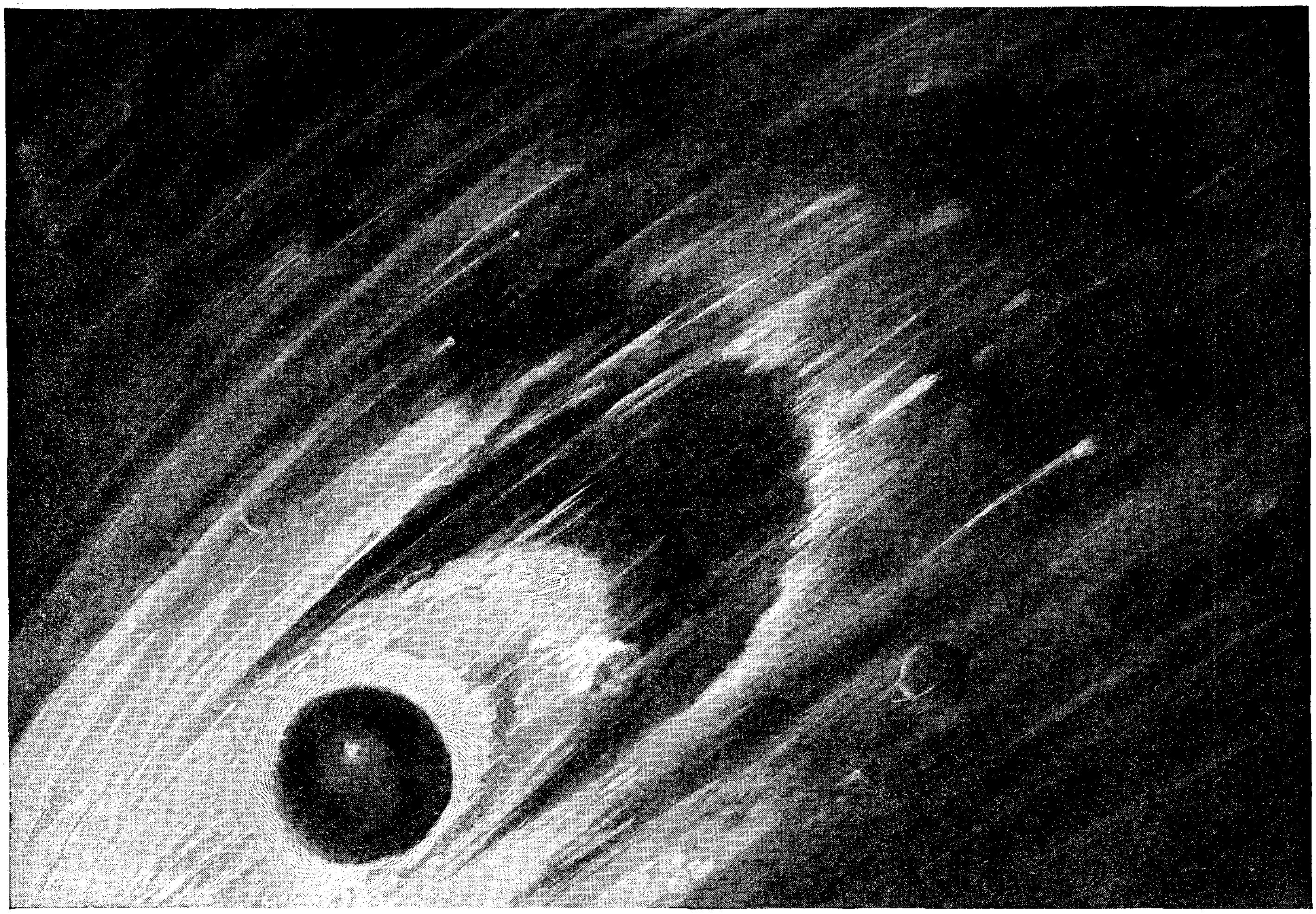
"HEADING OFF" AN OIL BOOM

THE word "boom" has a grand sound, but booms perhaps do more harm than good in the end, says the editor of *Canadian Finance* (Winnipeg), as he congratulates the province of Alberta on "heading off" an incipient oil boom. Generally, says this writer, in boom districts the profiteers leave a district when a boom is ended, "taking with them their ill-gotten gains," while those who were "stung" remain "to kick." So—

> The net result of every boom can usually be summed up as follows:
>
> 1. Facts and figures are grossly distorted.
> 2. Speculation is rampant and actual development a negligible quantity.
> 3. Legitimate development is retarded because of the damaging effect of the campaign of misrepresentation which accompanies the boom.
> 4. The artificial or fabricated excitement or enthusiasm created is eventually succeeded by a period of depression.
>
> When we trace a boom to its logical conclusion we find that it, like a swollen, roaring torrent that overflows its banks, leaves behind a trail of wreckage and financial loss to those who were caught in its onward rush. Every boom has a boomerang effect.

Oil, it seems, has recently been found in some quantity in northern Alberta, and the province "is on the verge of what may become the greatest oil boom that ever occurred on the American continent. Such a boom at this time would be a serious handicap to legitimate development." Realizing this, business men of Edmonton have taken steps to find out all the facts in connection with the oil discovery, "for plain facts are an effective antidote for oil booms." These men, we read, "realize that Edmonton will suffer if an oil boom gets under way. They know that there is a big difference between oil-wells and oil claims." The facts in connection with the oil strike in Alberta are as follows, according to *Canadian Finance's* investigators:

> 1. The oil is of a high grade.
> 2. Those in charge of the drilling are well pleased with their success.
> 3. The well is not a gusher, but spouts oil at intervals.
> 4. Lack of transportation will preclude actual development for a considerable period.
>
> These are the plain facts and they confirm the opinion often exprest by experts, that the northern parts of the prairie provinces are saturated with mineral wealth.



CREATION

OUT of the surge of the inconceivable came the creation of worlds. Man followed; and eternity split apart to give him the priceless thing called time.

Man opened his eyes to understanding. He felt the craving to create, to accomplish, to add value to time, to his time, to his life.

He went in quest of opportunity. He searched out the needs of his fellows; and learned that reward lay in the path of service.

The spark he inherited from infinity, the spark of creation, grew with knowledge. He saw the open spaces of the earth being filled with people. He saw them struggling to create. He saw isolated figures among them rise above the mass through their success in service.

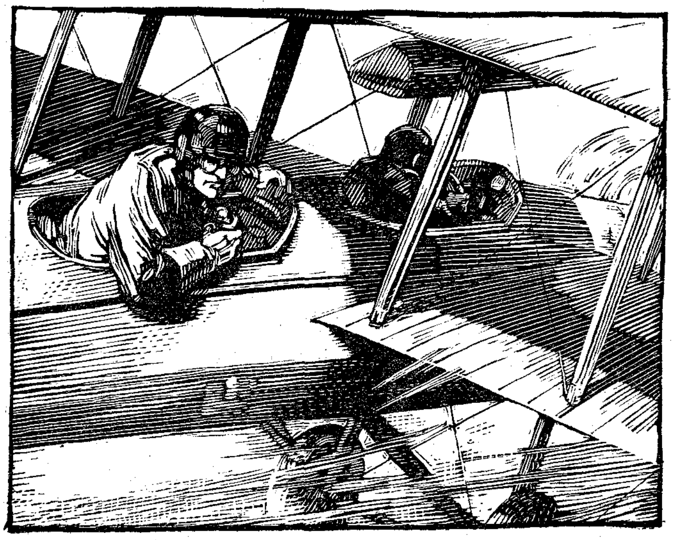
Man saw that his own creations were linked with those of other men. He discovered steam; and ten thousand created the ways and means for its use.

One creation followed another, each serving the other; all serving humanity. From steam there grew systems of production, transportation and communication which have given commerce a pathway round the world.

Commerce grew out of industry. Finance came. Distribution spread its arms. The advancement of all demanded stability, demanded consumption. Advertising was inevitable, because it was logical. It came. It has served. The value of its service is established in its increase.

N. W. AYER & SON, *ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO



Even the upper air is charted

TO guide the aviator, the air-lanes have been mapped—in the field of finance, the roads that lead to careful investment are also marked.

Our Monthly Securities List is in effect an investment chart. It represents the results of careful analysis backed by our experience and judgment, and lists only securities which we have purchased and recommend for investment.

This list is yours for the asking. Send for D152.

Facts for CAREFUL INVESTORS

OUR book, "Men and Bonds," giving information on the following subjects, will be sent on request:

Why we handle only carefully investigated investment securities.

The wisdom of purchasing securities from a Company large enough to maintain far-reaching investigation service.

The importance of buying investment securities from a house with more than 50 offices and international connections and service.

Why the careful investor selects securities from a broad range of offerings.

How 10,000 miles of National City Company's private wires keep our offices in leading investment centers of the country in constant touch with our New York headquarters.

Your advantage in dealing with a Company whose representatives talk with an average of 3,000 banks a day.

Why these sales representatives are especially qualified to helpfully discuss your individual investment needs.

For a copy of this book, address our New York office, asking for D139.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS · PREFERRED STOCKS · ACCEPTANCES

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Class and High School, Hiawatha, Kan.; Children in This H. S., Avalon, Pa.; Madge S. Clarke; Baptist Church, Ruston, La.; *Public Subscription, Centerville, Miss.*; Girl Scouts of Mankato, Mich.; G. B. Davidson; Mrs. R. A Johnson; Mrs. A. H. Douglas; Brotherhood Class Presbyterian Church, Van Wert, Ohio; E. S. McAdam and Dan Ogilvie; Mrs. Bobbie Hanes and H. K. Mitchell.

$12.90—Sophomore English Classes, Alpena High School, Mich.

$12.74—"Anonymous," Boston, Mass.

$12.67—Thanksgiving Service of Protestant Churches, Redwood City, Cal.

$12.60 each—9A English Class of Mingo Junction H. S, Ohio; W. L. Duncan and Children.

$12.55 each—M. F. Greeley; Labor Presbyterian Church of Harmony, N. C.; Bath Twp. H. S., Fairfield, Ohio.

$12.50 each—Bruce Oldham; Geo. T. Jester; J. Hollenthoner; A. Hezinger; Rosenbeaums Chapel S. S., Crockett, Va.; T. S. Whiteley and Children; Union Thanks Service, Keedysville, Md.; English 3 Class in Council Bluffs H. S., Iowa; "In Memory of Crosby Deacon"; Dr. R. E Brenneman; F. E. Cardullo and Family; Robert N Graves; Young People's Society of Second U. P. Church, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. L. Hanauer; George M. Glaser, Columbian Commandery, Ashtabula, Ohio.

$12.48—Eighth Grade of the Hill Building, Walsenburg, Col.

$12.40—Springwater Union School, Springwater, N. Y

$12.34—Carmichaels Boro. School, Pa.

$12.25 each—Mrs. Roy Russell; Pocasset School, Pocasset, Okla.

$12.12—John F. Christal.

***$12.06**—Two Christian Scientists, Tobias, Neb.*

$12.00 each—Locust Grove M. E. Church, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. G N. Wood; Helen Moffet; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dorste, W. R. Cochran; O. H. Bill; "Two Small Boys," Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Willie Bell Pardue; Rock Spring Baptist Church, Doenville, Tenn.; Charlevoix Dickens Club, Mich., D. D. Miller; Chas. Colvin; Ben Wagner; Geo. Lasker; J Dunkin Lodge; Margaret McDonald; P. D. Club; Emily and Charles Whitman; Mrs. R. P. Marstellar; G. V Griffitts; Mrs. K. W. Broughten; D. L. Jones and Miller and H. F. Johnson; Elizabeth Bellah; Congregational S S., East Millinacket, Me.; W. H. Stevenson; Thomas Meek Butler; Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational Church, Chappaqua, N. Y.; R. Ashikins; Flora Morgan; Kitchi Kimiwan Camp Fire Group of Ravena, Ravena, N. Y.; Plane Geometry Class of Jefferson Military College, Washington, Miss.; Mrs. Olga Schmid; Wallace Hatch; Edwin M. Adler; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shearer and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bethany; M. Hudelson; M. G. Steezer; O. F. D. Dellenabugh and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Russell; Henry D. Hibbard; Isaac O Noling, D.D.S.; F. J. Personius; Laurie and Emsie Heilprin; Alice H. Woosley; The Ladies Bible Class, Burlington Baptist S. S., Burlington, Ky.; Kirkwood High S Kirkwood, Ga.; Bangor High School, Bangor, Mich.; Floyd Walker; Lizzie Savage.

$11.88 each—Joseph Bowlitch; Robert V. Pittis; G. P Tuthill.

$11.85—S. S. Class and Friends, Weston, Ohio.

$11.76—Hilda Hanson.

$11.75—Frazeysburg High School, Ohio.

$11.70—Tyler Family.

$11.64—Oscar J. Lindland.

$11.60 each—Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Van Meter and Family; "Memory of Martha G. Caville."

$11.50 each—D. V. Guthrie; Wheeler Christmas Fund, Fieldston, N. Y. C.; County Church Sardis, Wyakka City, Fla.; Boulevard Presby. Church, 8th Division of Ladies' Aid, Cleveland, Ohio; Primitive Methodist S. S., Kuwanee, Ill.; Pupils of Oakland H. S., Oakland, Me. Pupils of Malden High School, Mo.; Centerburg, Ohio, High School; Victory Hill School, Penn Laird, Va.

$11.45—Union Thanks. Service Four Churches, Dillsburg, Pa.

$11.40—Students of Brewster Schools, Kansas.

$11.25 each—Miss A. H. Botsford; Annie and Fred Groshans; Belmont M. E. Sunday School, Nashville, Tenn.; Stanley Hallett; H. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. F. R King and Family.

$11.15—History Classes, Reading, Pa.

$11.11—A. J. and E. W. Thuli.

$11.07—Austin High School, Section 3-4, Chicago, Ill

$11.05—Elderly Ladies Bible Class, Church of God, Allen, Pa.

$11.02—Mrs. George W. Cook.

$11.00 each—Herbert H. Branch; Dr. W. M. Gratiot and Family; Students and Faculty Elk Mound H. S., Wis.; Loyal Daughters Class of the Church of Christ, Johnson City, Tenn.; Dr. R. B. Adair; Victor N. Brant Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Jobes; Wm. B. White; Wynne James, Jr.; Room 213, Harrison Evening School, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. R. Coleman; Mrs. H. W. Burrill; Union Thanksgiving Service of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, Waterloo, N. Y.; "Anonymous," Granville, O.; Paul Perrizo and Catherine Perrizo; Irvin Kelley and Fred Weingard; Young Peoples Class of Presby S. S. of Watson Chapel, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. T. B Armstead; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gillett and Hugh E Replogle; Aug. H. Lehmann; C. Frank Hyatt; Chestnut St. M. E. Church, Gardner, Mass.; McKee Thomson D. C. Judson; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Phillips; Mrs. M. G Briggs; W. S. Prichard and J. G. Breazeale; Howard McElroy; Mrs. Vera M. H. Gamage and Son; Young Peoples Soc., Spooner, Minn.; Mrs. A. Roscoe and Len R Stevens; J. H. Staley; L. G. Sagabiel; Lora McDonald A. W. Talkington; Public Schools of Orbisonia, Pa. Children of McCrady Public School, North Holston, Va. "Anonymous," Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. S. C. Grier and Mrs. Mary McGuire; O. K. Bakery; Dodge-Beringer Co., H. P. V. Bogue; League for the Larger Life, New York City; J. W. Lemley; P. C. Green and E. Cotey; Mrs Margaret Clark and Harriman Record; Mr. A. O. Boicourt; Literary Digest Class and Teacher of McArthur H. S., McArthur, Ohio; Montvale Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.; American History Class of Henry Kendall Academy, Tulsa, Okla.; Tucker and Laxon.

$10.94—Temple Har Saine Sunday School, Trenton. N. J

$10.84—Church of the Covenant, Junction City, Kan.

$10.80—Edwin G. Foster.

$10.75—M. Johnson.

$10.70—The Yalesville Methodist Boys' Club, New Haven, Conn.

$10.65 each—A. A. Suber; Sproat's Drug Store; Methodist and Community Churches, Amity, Mo.; Presbyterian Church, Hayward, Cal.

$10.63—Ho Ko Ko Ho Club, Mt. Hareb H. S., Mt Hareb, Wis.

$10.62 each—Mrs. W. H. Morse; Elsie Grace Hinkley, Harry Mayhall;

$10.60—Fremont Graded School, Fremont, N. C.

$10.55—Joseph A. Trego.

$10.51—Pawnee Camp Fire Girls, Russell, Kan.

$10.50 each—A. H. Petershagen; Asa M. Robinson; Oswald Schreiner; Elizabeth M. Castle; "In Memory of Helen Margaret Elliot"; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stratton and Joe H. Stratton; Mrs. L. K. Pittenger; Creston School, Mont.; Dr. A. H. Ebling; A. G. Ruggles; Chas W. Martin; Jr. Red Cross Court Str. School, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Mabel L. Ives; Earl Park Public Schools Earl Park, Ind.; Employees of the Wm. Graydon Hardwood Lumber Co., Beaumont, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. David L. Snow; F. Moore; C. L. Williams; Arthur Veitch; Mrs F. A. Marium and Frederick Metcalf.

$10.49—Ada M. Fleming.

$10.46—Boy Scout Troop No. 3, Columbia, Pa.

$10.43—Children of Townsend School, Shortcreek, Ohio

(*Continued on page* 78)

New Columbia Record Catalog

Columbia Records 1921
Gino Marinuzzi
Conductor Chicago Opera

The Latest News of the Newest Music

The new Columbia Record Catalog makes it easy for everyone to have the very latest music. Bound together in this brand new volume is all the music of all the world. You can keep it constantly up to date with the Monthly Columbia Record Supplements.

All the latest popular hits by the biggest, best-known headliners, all this season's jolliest jazzes, all the newest, most delightful dances, band pieces, instrumental selections, all the time-defying classics of the whole world's master composers are yours upon Columbia Records.

A limited complimentary edition of this new Columbia Catalog has been sent to all Columbia dealers for distribution without charge. Get yours while the supply still lasts. And be sure that your name is on his mailing list for the Monthly Columbia Record Supplements.

New Columbia Records on Sale at All Columbia Dealers the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., NEW YORK

Canadian Factory: Toronto

Compare the Status of these U. S. names in Canada with your own position there–

—and you will decide to spend 10% of your U. S. advertising appropriation in Canada—and determine to develop this great market *NOW.*

Adams
Arrow
AutoStrop
Benjamin
Blue-jay
Big Ben
Burroughs
Columbia
Delco
Du Pont
Edison
Elcaya
Elgin
Fairy
Gillette
Gold Dust
Goodrich
Goodyear
Gossard
Horlick's
Hoover
Ingersoll
Iver-Johnson
Ivory
Kellogg's
Kodak
Life Savers
Liquid Veneer
Lux
Luxite
Mennen
Neponsit
O-Cedar
Old Dutch
Overland
Packard
Pathéphone
Pepsodent
Pluto
Pompeian
Pond's
Postum
Prest-O-Lite
Quaker Oats
Rubberset
Sherwin-Williams
Simmons' Beds
Sterno
Stetson
Swift
Valspar
Victor
Waltham
Welch's
Woodbury's
Wrigley's

THESE branded products are almost as well known in Canada as in the United States. Most of their owners have already established plants there (over 500 U. S. Firms are established in Canada—over 325 have built Factories).

Canada offers them, numerically, a market of nine million people—but potentially the field is much greater than an "average" nine million because of Canada's stability and the per capita wealth of her people.

The Firms above referred to have not tackled the Canadian market by merely permitting a salesman from the Detroit or Buffalo territory to "pick up a few orders from across the line." They have had vision, foresight, and clearly defined policy. They have investigated—distributed—manufactured—AND ADVERTISED in Canada. They have won the buying friendship of the Canadian people—not by overflow circulation of U. S. Magazines—not by lukewarmness to their opportunities in Canada—but by serious consideration and by use of—

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

The Daily Newspapers listed here are the backbone of Canadian advertising. They have a circulation and influence that extend from Coast to Coast, and they will "blanket" Canada for you in publicity, in the most effective and economical way. ***The moderate cost of a campaign in these papers will possibly surprise you.***
Any of the Newspapers will be glad to give you detailed information of the possibilities of selling your goods to their subscribers. Write them.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	M. Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	53,794	E. Journal
Halifax, N. S.	58,000	M. & E. Herald & Mail
London, Ont.	59,281	M. & E. Advertiser M. & E. Free Press
Montreal, Que.	801,216	M. Gazette E. La Patrie E. Star
Quebec, Que.	116,850	M. Chronicle E. Telegraph
Regina, Sask.	40,000	M. & E. Leader & Post
St. John, N. B.	52,000	M. Standard M. & E. Telegraph & Times
Saskatoon, Sask.	25,411	M. Phoenix E. Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	M. Globe E. Star
Vancouver, B.C.	135,000	M. Sun
Victoria, B. C.	55,000	M. Colonist E. Times
Winnipeg, Man.	192,571	M. & E. Free Press E. Tribunal

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 15.—Advices received in Vienna declare that Roumania is adopting measures "indicative of the imminence of war" with Russia over the possession of Bessarabia.

The landing of Russian Soviet troops at Trebizond on the Black Sea coast has been begun, say reports from Angora in Asia Minor.

A military dictatorship is imposed in some of the industrial districts in Czecho-Slovakia, and a "proletariat dictatorship" in several others, says a Vienna report reaching London. Many casualties are said to have occurred from conflicts at some points.

The Assembly of the League of Nations elects Austria a League member without opposition. This is the first former enemy state admitted.

The Serbian Cabinet headed by Dr. Vesnitch resigns, according to Belgrade advices.

December 16.—A dispatch reaching Copenhagen from Riga says Leon Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevik Minister of War, is engaged in a vast peace propaganda. It is said that Russia was never in greater distress than now and is willing to give concessions to foreign capitals to avoid conflicts with neighboring countries.

Edmond Schulthess, formerly Vice-President of Switzerland, is elected President for 1921, by Parliament.

Martial law is declared in various towns in Czecho-Slovakia as a result of clashes between troops and strikers.

December 17.—Representatives of Germany and Denmark sign the financial convention concerning the Schleswig territory receded to Denmark by Germany under the Peace Treaty. Under the convention Denmark agrees to pay Germany 65,000,000 marks, gold, which sum will be placed to the credit of Germany on her reparation account.

December 18.—The effort to obtain a truce between England and Ireland seems to be at an end when Premier Lloyd George rejects the Irish proposal that reconciliation be brought about only by "direct negotiations with the official head of the Irish Republic, President de Valera."

One hundred and fifty persons are killed and many injured by an earthquake in the province of Mendoza, Argentina. An entire village is virtually destroyed.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Armenian Government, acting on orders from Moscow, has notified the American Relief Commission to withdraw from Erivan, the Armenian capital.

The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva, closes. In a farewell speech Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly, tells the delegates that the first Assembly proved that the League was a living organization and a success.

It is reported from Tokyo that new legislation is being drafted in Japan, providing for foreign land-ownership in the country "to meet the provisions of the treaty now being negotiated in Washington."

President Obregon, of Mexico, is reported to be dealing drastically with petty chieftains in all parts of the country who have sought to seize the opportunity presented by the change of national administration to set revolutionary movements afoot. Some fomenters have been arrested and others executed.

December 19.—Constantine, of Greece, removed from the throne by action of the Allied Powers in 1917, and called back by the recent plebiscite to resume his former status, arrives in Athens and is greeted enthusiastically by the populace.

Daniel Cohalan, Bishop of Cork, issues a decree excommunicating any one participating in further ambuscades of Crown forces in his diocese.

All taxes on luxuries in Canada, except alcoholic liquors, confectionery, and playing-cards, have been abolished by the Dominion Government, says a report from Ottawa. Unemployment in the industries affected by the taxes are said to have been responsible for the Government's action.

Six hundred of the Russian children from the Petrograd colony whom the American Red Cross brought from Siberia by way of the United States have completed their trip around the world and will spend Christmas in their own homes.

Another earthquake of a most violent character takes place in Argentina, in the Mendoza district. Reports from the stricken region add many to the already large death-list resulting from the former earthquake.

Tokyo reports the most violent earthquake in Japan that has occurred since seismographic observations commenced in that country. The vibrations lasted two hours, and it is believed took place under the Pacific Ocean or in Central Asia.

The Mexican Cabinet decides to allow free exportation of silver, the abolition of state taxes on its production, and freight preference to mining materials in order to relieve the crisis in the mining industry threatening that country.

A bill nationalizing several railways is passed by the Assembly at Czecho-Slovakia. The measure was strongly opposed by the German Deputies and the chamber during the debate was marked by stormy scenes, says a report from Prague.

Japan's population, as revealed by the census recently completed, is 77,005,000, of which 55,960,000 are in Japan and 17,284,000 in Korea.

December 20.—Twenty-two nations sign the protocol giving executive approval to the League plan for an International Court of Justice. Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, and Salvador also agree to compulsory arbitration.

Reports from Argentina estimate the number of persons dead and injured as the result of the last earthquake disaster in that country at more than 400.

CONGRESS

December 15.—The Capper-Hersman Bill exempting farmers' cooperative marketing associations from the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Law is passed by the Senate without a record vote. The bill now goes to conference for the consideration of various amendments.

Two amendments to the Constitution of the United States are offered in the House by Representative McArthur, of Oregon, the first providing that terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin on the first Monday in December instead of March 4 of the following year. The second amendment provides that Presidential terms shall begin on the second Monday in December following election.

YALE
TRADE MARK
Yale Made is Yale Marked

Yale Made is Yale Marked

The word YALE used in connection with Locks, Door Closers, Carbureters, Industrial Trucks, etc., is exclusively the property of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

It is secured to us by the common law and by trade-mark registry throughout the world, and it cannot be used on similar products made by others.

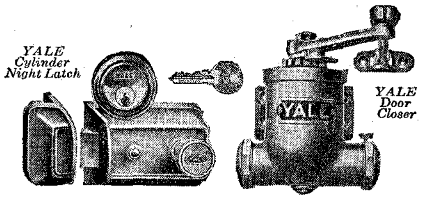
It is not the name of an article. It is an abbreviation of our corporate name, and for upwards of fifty years has been used to indicate products of our manufacture.

The name YALE appears on every article we make as a guarantee that we made it.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

Makers of the Yale Locks

General Offices & Works: Stamford, Conn.
New York Office: 9 East 40th Street
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.



BITE

With

FALSE TEETH

Dr. Wernet's Powder

KEEPS THEM TIGHT

If your false teeth trouble, consult your dentist. For instant aid use Dr. Wernet's. Relieves sore gums, sweetens the breath. At best Drug or Department Stores, 30c. 60c, $1.00 or write direct to

Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 115 Beekman St., N.Y.

Keith's $2.50 Offer

3 plan books, showing 100 designs of artistic bungalows, cottages, or two-story houses—*in frame, stucco and brick*—with floor plans and descriptions, and 8 months' subscription to **Keith's Magazine,** all for $2.50.

Keith's Magazine for over 20 years an authority on planning, building and decorating homes—25c a copy on newsstands. With its help and Keith's Plans you can get the most distinctive, comfortable and satisfactory home with greatest economy.

Set of 8 plan books (260 plans) and Keith's for 12 months—$4.50

Keith Corporation, 422 Abbay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BUIST'S 1921 FREE Garden Guide

If you have a garden you should have this book. It tells you what to plant, and how to cultivate, and is free on request. Write for it today.

Buist's Record—Growing and Supplying Seeds of the Highest Grade since 1828.

Free flower seeds with orders of 50 cents and over.

ROBERT BUIST CO., Dept. K, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROGRESS TREES and PLANTS GROW

because they are propagated right, dug carefully, and packed securely. Write for our Catalog and NO-RISK offer of trees, shrubs and plants. We pay express charges. Why pay for your trees before you get them? It's not necessary if you deal with

THE PROGRESS NURSERY COMPANY
1315 Peters Avenue Troy, Ohio

Trees—Plants—Vines

in small or large lots at half agents' prices. Catalog and Green's Fruit Book —FREE. GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Box 117, Wall Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FLORIDA FOR 25 CENTS

Get the truth about Florida conditions. Send 25c for 3 months' subscription to its foremost agricultural weekly. Impartially answers questions about climate, soils, crops.

FLORIDA GROWER Box C, Tampa, Florida

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Go Into Business For Yourself! Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free.

RAGSDALE CO., Drawer 38, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SELL ADVERTISING THERMOMETERS

Ready sales—liberal commissions. Advertising that appeals to representative manufacturers, bankers, insurance men, coal dealers, opticians, grocers—all business men. Reliable—made by world's largest manufacturers of thermometers—now allotting special territory. Write for proposition.

TAYLOR BROTHERS COMPANY
(Div. Taylor Instrument Companies)
Rochester, New York

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

December 16.—The Poindexter antistrike bill is passed by the Senate. It forbids any effort to obstruct or delay interstate commerce by inducing any person employed by a common carrier to quit employment. Later Senator La Follette moves a reconsideration, which motion is pending.

An agreement is reached by the legislative leaders at a joint conference of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees to enact an emergency tariff to run for a year as an embargo against importations of the country's principal farm products, the aim being to provide a means to relieve the financial embarrassment of the farmers.

Representative Mason, of Illinois, introduces a resolution which would require Congress to provide for the establishment of a diplomatic and consular service in Ireland.

Representative Ashwell, of Alabama, introduces a bill in the House asking Federal aid in the construction of post roads, in the sum of $500,000,000.

After a five hours' debate the House by a vote of 212 to 61 passes a resolution reviving the activities of the War Finance Corporation. The measure already had been adopted by the Senate, and if signed by the President the revived corporation will immediately be given $380,000,000 from the public treasury with which to finance exportation of agricultiral products to foreign markets.

A bill known as the Fordney Emergency Tariff is completed by the House Ways and Means Committee, designed to protect twenty farm products. The measure will be presented to the House soon.

A bill providing for protection for maternity and infancy passes the Senate. It is the first measure expressing the views of the organized women of the country since they exercised the universal right of suffrage.

DOMESTIC

December 15.—Henry Morgenthau, of New York, former Ambassador to Turkey, is selected by President Wilson to act as the President's personal representative in mediating between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists.

Secretary Houston announces the oversubscription by $200,000,000 of the two issues of Treasury certificates offered last week. The total subscriptions aggregated more than $700,000,000 for the combined issue, which was for approximately $500,000,000.

Capt. C. C. Moseley, of the United States Army Air Service, establishes an unofficial world's record for speed by making 200 miles an hour a part of the time during his flight over a 135-mile course on Long Island.

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shows that the past year 90,025 aliens were admitted to the United States from Canada and 52,361 from Mexico, which breaks all records for immigration from those countries.

December 16.—Four waves of earthquake tremors are recorded at the seismographic observatory of Georgetown University, at Washington. The center of the disturbance, it is believed, was not far from the Azores.

Deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized Soviet "Ambassador" t the United States, is ordered by Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department. The order states that Marten is an alien, a citizen of Russia, and member of and affiliated with a organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

The Census Bureau announces that th negro population of Chicago is 109,594 an increase during the last decade o 65,491. The total white population 2,589,104, an increase of 450,047.

December 17.—Figures announced by th Department of Labor show that wholesale prices of commodities were lowe in November than at any time sinc the war. The wholesale scale tha month dropt 20 per cent. below th peak of high prices in May.

The population of the United States announced by the Census Bureau fo certification to Congress as the basis fo reapportionment of the members of th House of Representatives is 105,708,771 The population with outlying possessions is 117,857,509.

December 18.—The German Governmen owes the United States $222,340,42 for maintenance of the America Army of Occupation, the War Depar ment discloses in a report of the co of keeping the American forces Germany.

The Mayo Board of Inquiry into th charges of illegal killing of Haitians b United States marines files a report almost complete exoneration. T court found two cases of unjustifiab homicide and sixteen other acts violence, chargeable to marines, an found that punishment had been met out by naval courts for each act.

December 19.—A statement of the Women Bureau of the Department of Lab shows that women in the ratio of abo one to every nine men are employ in the industries which before the w employed chiefly or exclusively men.

December 20.—The Right Reverend Charl Sumner Burch, Bishop of the Protesta Episcopal Diocese of New York, d suddenly, stricken with heart-disease.

The Treasury Department, acting wi the approval of the State Departme removes restrictions on exportation coin, bullion, and currency to Sov Russia on dealings or exchange tran actions in Russian rubles and on cre or exchange transactions with Sov Russia.

Applied Thrift.—It is claimed that t people of the United States are at last b coming thrifty. Probably they real that is the only way to buy a new car *Chicago News.*

Chop Suey.—Young China is read Thorstein Veblen systematically, judgi by a substantial reorder covering prac cally all of Veblen's books. We wond what the patient Chinese mind will th when it strikes this Veblenian senten appearing in his latest book, "The Pla of Science in Modern Civilization": " we are getting restless under the taxonom of a monocotyledonous wage doctrine a a cryptogamic theory of interest, with volute, loculicidal, tomentous, and mon form variants, what is the cyptoplasm, ce trosome, or karyokinetic process to wh we may turn, and in which we may find s cease from the metaphysics of normal and controlling principles?"—*Quoted the Chicago Tribune from the "Loz Onglaz Times.*

PIERCE-ARROW
2-ton, 3½-ton, 5-ton
Dual Valve Trucks
Mean Added Power

Increased valve area—larger intake and quicker exhaust—and complete gasoline consumption assure full power delivered by each explosion.

The result not only is power equal to any demand, but many signal economies: time-saving, easy handling, minimum strain, labor saving and surprisingly small gasoline consumption.

Pierce-Arrow has been noted always for freedom from break-downs and minimum repair expense. The accessibility of every part cuts down materially labor cost of necessary repairs. Keeping trucks running is essential to successful operation and a major objective.

Pierce Arrow

48 of the FIRST FIFTY trucks still running after 9 years' service.

Delivers more work in a given time.

Loses less time on the job and off the job.

Costs less to operate and less to maintain.

Lasts longer, depreciates less, commands a higher resale price.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

The End.—" I just got fired."

" What for? "

" For good."—*Yale Record.*

A Low Trick.—Just when we are beginning to think we can make both ends meet some guy comes along and moves the ends.—*The Pacific Legion.*

Another Ford Joke.—" Why are school-teachers like Ford cars? "

" Because they give the most service for the least money."—*Life.*

One Compensation.—Cheer up! If the reformers use up all the " blue " for the " blue "-law Sunday, there won't be any left for blue Monday.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

High and Steep.—Gladys—" Madge has a high color, hasn't she? "

Gwen—" Yes, the dear girl. That kind costs ten dollars a box."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Nightly Line.—Teacher—" What, Oscar, is the Ancient Order of the Bath? "

Young Oscar (puzzled)—" I dunno; Johnny usually comes first, then Willie, then the baby."—*Life.*

Why He Waves His Arms.—Mrs. Sheridan says that Lenine gesticulates when using the telephone. Perhaps, as with us, it arouses feelings that can not be exprest in words.—*London Opinion.*

S-s-s-h!—A single word to describe a motor-bicycle and side-car is wanted. We have heard one used by a man whose machine had broken down, but as this is a family paper we're not going to print it.—*London Opinion.*

He'll Make a Hit.—Bacon—" I see one of the National League pitchers is going into the movies."

Egbert—" Think he'll make a hit? "

Bacon—" He sure will if they let him throw the pies."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Why They Applaud.—" You don't attach much importance to the applause an orator receives."

" Not much," admitted Senator Sorghum. " There is bound to be applause. You can't expect an audience to sit still all evening and do absolutely nothing."—*Washington Star.*

Those Considerate Lions.—Teacher—" You remember the story of Daniel in the lion's den, Robbie? "

Robbie—" Yes, ma'am."

Teacher—" What lesson do we learn from it? "

Robbie—" That we shouldn't eat everything we see."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Two Cautious Motorists; or, So Many Cars Get Stolen Nowadays.—Senator Harding stopt at the White House and left his card for President Wilson. He did not leave his car. President Wilson's motor-car was sent away about the time Mr. Harding arrived.—*Quoted by the Chicago Tribune from the New York Times.*

Glassed.—" My stars, how did Jones cut his face that way? "

" Poor fellow was at a launching the other day, and he licked the pieces."—*Judge.*

More Enterprise Needed.—" No one has yet been successful in filming an actual murder," states a picture-goers' journal. It certainly does seem a pity that our murderers are so terribly self-conscious in the presence of a cinematograph man.—*Punch (London).*

Their Drawback.—Mrs. Blank (to laundress)—" And how is your newly married daughter getting on, Mrs. Brown?"

Mrs. Brown—" Oh, nicely, thank you, ma'am. She finds her husband a bit dull; but then, as I tells her, the good ones are dull."—*Boston Transcript.*

Eccentricity Up to Date.—He—" My dear, I've warned you before, and now I must insist that we try to live within our income."

She—" Oh, very well, if you want to be considered eccentric by everybody in our set."—*Boston Transcript.*

Father's Farewell.—" What did the bride's father do for the happy couple? "

" He bought their railroad tickets."

" Ah ! "

" But the happy pair didn't discover until after they got on the train that their tickets read only one way."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Team Work.—" I say, Gadsby," said Mr. Smith, as he entered a fishmonger's with a lot of tackle in his hand, " I want you to give me some fish to take home with me. Put them up to look as if they'd been caught to-day, will you? "

" Certainly, sir. How many? "

" Oh, you'd better give me three or four —mackerel. Make it look decent in quantity without appearing to exaggerate, you know."

" Yes, sir. You'd better take salmon, tho."

" Why? What makes you think so? "

" Oh, nothing, except that your wife was here early this morning and said if you dropt in with your fishing-tackle I was to persuade you to take salmon, if possible, as she liked that kind better than any other."—*Los Angeles Times.*

It Is Correct—

To remove your hat when having your hair cut.

To admit belated burglars at the back door if the front entrance is crowded with earlier arrivals.

To dodge crockery thrown at you by your better half, but it is hardly necessary.

It Is Not Correct—

To produce a bottle of bonded liquor and a glass when a revenue officer is present; set out two glasses.

To say: "John F. Hylan ain't the best Mayor New York ever had." The grammar is bad.

To appear worried and alarmed when a " dry " sleuth is searching the premises. He may be a total abstainer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

$10.41—Walter M. Scott.

$10.40—M. E. and L. A. Norton.

$10.35 each—Pupils of 8th Grade Class, Perryville, Mo ; Ellen Borgeson.

$10.33—Prof. R. O. Buchanan.

$10.28—Erskine H. Cox.

$10.26—Catherine C. James.

$10.25 each—Mrs. D. M. McCall; H. Waddell and Boys' Lexington H. S., Va.; Agnes Emmond; Mrs. Charlotte Y. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Sherman; Harry E Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingman and Janet Bingman; Chris. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lober; J. M. Showalter; F. F. Frick; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Adams; Mrs. Mark G. Robson.

$10.24—Dr. May McKinney Palmer.

$10.19—Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip T. Post.

$10.15 each—Mrs. E. C. McEvoy; Annie P. Smith; W. W. Purdry.

$10.12 each—Miss Rothschild and Pupils, Rochester, N Y.; 1st grade Pupils East School, Rocky Mount, N. C.

$10.10 each—Samuel Peterson; Mrs. Roy and Mrs. R. W. Campbell; Cora Frye Tilton; Dorothy Pershing; Wm Pierce Hughs; Miss C. M. Raymond; Thos. E. Evans, Master De Los Colvin Ransom; Jean and Claire Ransom, M. Taggart; Martha Delores; Alice Gaunt; E. W. Hollinger; Henry C. Treas; O. P. F. Risch.

$10.09—W. B. Sheffy.

$10.06 each—Lola Krouser; Miss Sarah T. Converse

$10.05 each—Robt. E. Jones; Grade 8A Center School, Stamford, Conn.

$10.03—"In Memory of Chauncy Jones."

$10.02 each—E. You; Frank Wilcox; James A. Melville.

$10.01—St. John's Young People's League, Tallahasse, Florida.

$10.00 each—"Anonymous," Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Geo. H Hodenpyl, Jr.; Mrs. Ruth Ross; C. M. Lane; Mrs. Albert Woelfel; Peter D. Westerhoff; Lee Sagers; "In Memory of R. P. M.," Alliance, Ohio; Eunice E. Craig; John H Quackenbush; Chas. I. Lowry; Mrs. John D. Grimes; Mrs W. L. Stewart; Mae C. Corley; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Nesmith; A. W. Dodge; Mrs. E. T. French; Mr. an Mrs. G. L. Mann; Sue T. McCrary; W. R. McBryde W. S. Stiles; Maude S. Barnes; P. T. Minoprio; C. M Muchmore; George S. Long; James Kenton Cheetham; L. C. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Leonard; Alice A. Hatch; William F. Jennings; E. A. Davidson; H. Graham, H. V. Greene; John E. Evans; Clara Graybill; Alta E Reece; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rollins; H. O. Zedliker Arthur C. James; C. S. Stubbs; F. W. Ways; M. A Howe; John J. Taylor; Jonas E. Hawkins; Ruth Williams Elma G. Queal; Mrs. J. S. Evans; Mrs. Talcott; H Clarke; Theo. Lucas; Mrs. C. Taylor; H. H. Brownlee Samuel Sailor; F. N. Menefee; Alice Ruddiman; P. G Darwin; C. S. Slayback; J. W. Smith; Louise Abbot Wm. E. Sweet; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rodgers; James W. T McCrea; Dr. George S. Brooks; J. Schaffer; J. W. Duncan John J. Barrett; Dr. Henry L. Parish; Jas. S. Barr; H T. Brown; "Anonymous," Judson, Ind.; J. G. Kyle; Mrs S. Isenberg; Laura Wing; Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Floyd L. D. Miller; W. F. Gerdes; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F Rodey; Paul C. Kast; John Hamilton; W. S. Peak; J. M Stetler; Joseph R. Carroll; Elizabeth B. Taylor; C. H Cramer; G. H. Turner; M. F. Temple; Mr. and Mrs Lawrence D. Beatty; R. H. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. A B. Taylor; J. A. Noble; W. T. Wood, Sr.; L. Feddersen Mrs. Gardner Kirkwood; Mrs. K. G. Acker; Leona V Shepherd; W. F. Dahlgren; Leroy Rorsch; Martha Kelly E. J. Claiborne; M. P. Trumbower; Alice F. Gilmore; L Southmayd; Minnie S. Van Hoefen; Cleo D. Mayhugh Georgia H. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Temple; W. P Semple; F. W. Randall; Dr. E. M. Scofield; H. J. Jacobson; W. M. Jeffrey; H. S. Maurice; G. K. Hunter; Mrs Chas. A. Magill; E. Ralph Smith; Myron F. Foster; F. D Knight; Mrs. J. G. Brauch; J. A. Anderson; Mrs. Juli E. Ferris; Geo. H. Penke; Mrs. James H. Beans; Do Camp; G. M. Smith; J. W. Morgan; Hans Clausen; M Florence Herr; Mrs. H. E. Frazer; Will C. White; Jan N. Coolbaugh; N. A. Bollacker; Grasa A. Parker; P. F Smith; Gladys N. Hulbert and Mrs. A. M. Hulbert; J. A Jaeger; Jos. Burton; J. S. McElroy, Jr.; Milton H. Fink P. F. Glynn; R. M. Halgren; Gid Graham; J. G. Gin grass; Adra M. Fay; J. A. Dolan; M. W. Jewel; Bess B. Adcock; Dr. William Zentmayer; Elizabeth I. Baethk P. H. Parker; A. Edward Frear; W. T. Nash & Son Spurgeon Stanley; F. C. Johnston; Mrs. W. Frankl Wood; Mrs. H. Megrail; Mrs. I. A. Smothers; L. T. Henninger; H. Clay Hodgson; L. F. Hemmert; John Kohr; M and Mrs. F. H. Wood; Glenn Hunter; Emelie Brookma John A. Reynolds; John Steel; Mrs. Clara Falk Murph C. A. Johnson; Augusta L. Hanchett; W. B. Conle Chas. D. McKeim; J. H. Hamilton; Lewis A. Hill; N. Ripley; Alice B. Renwick; Ida E. Volstorff; John Johnson; F. R. Elliott; Frank F. Carpenter; Helen Haskell; Mable S. Stone; Will H. Hennie; L. V Schwarze; Phillip P. Page; Louise R. DeGray; G. Mason; Mary Heslin and Margaret Heslin; Mrs. H. Kiemer; J. H. Gauss, D.D.; Irving T. Peterson; Linn Bettes; Eloise Evans; Mrs. L. B. Kappe; H. L. Hodel Dorothy E. Johnston; Chas. S. Newhall; H. F. Brow Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Caldwell; E. R. McCaughey; A. Parker, Jr.; Leonard Eliel; Perry Johnson; Harlow Richardson; Mrs. S. C. Mills; E. F. Jacobson; M Sarah Muller; A. W. Schmidt; George H. Hayne; J Keel; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Albin; Eltta M. Kreiner; Ed J. Kith Conley; A. C. Smith; Mrs. R. W. Nicol; Katherine Fay; Mrs. S. E. Key; Lorelte Donathan; Ethel Johnson; M. W. Gardner; R. E. Carter; Erasmus Wilso Caroline M. Locke; Margaret C. Heller; T. J. Carrol Helen F. Archer; E. A. Heffelfinger; John M. MacGregor; Minnie Knispel; J. S. Maverick; G. W. McGoldrick; Henry C. Schwartz; K. C. Mills; W. Fearon; Elina Price; J. Don Smith; Catherine E. Townsend; John, Jane and Elizabeth Cotton, Pittsburgh, Pa J. D. Schell; J. L. Hertzler; C. W. Greenfield; Mr. a Mrs. W. S. Hurst; Childs' Conservation League, Housto Texas; Helen Gould Club, East Liverpool, Ohio; E ployees' Social & Protective Assn., Cleveland, Ohio; Jul Wagstaff Boyles; Madeline Porter; Chas. W. Nelfing, C. McColl; H. E. Fox; F. P. Turner; David Lindsa E. W. Halford; Lester F. Strauss; Dell Weaton and M and Mrs. Carlson; Mary L. Soule; W. T. Wylie; H. El A. O. Hutterly; Mrs. E. C. Kent; Mr. E. C. Ken Martha Miles; Union Thanksgiving Service of Richmon Kan.; World Wide Guild of the First Baptist Churc American History Classes of Corry High School, Co Pa.; T. E. Watters; Westminster Guild of the First Presbyterian Church of Delhi, Delhi, N. Y.; Minnie Your Class; Senior Class of Girls, St. John's Epis. Chur The Guild, Hambury, Mich.; Elmwood Library Clu Neighborhood Charity Club; Mrs. N. Noe; "Anonymous N. Y. City.

G. S. Smith; Ned and Margaret Spaulding; Mr. a Mrs. H. Edwin Cooper; N. C. Bennett; Lucile Duret H. L. Guggenheim; Josephine M. Lewis; "Cassius Greenboro, N. C.; Dr. N. Bergman and Family; M Jessie L. Wickham; Mrs. Myrtle L. Beck; J. R. Mitchel "E. R. F.," Toledo, Ohio; Paul Breedin; Mrs. G. Carroll (and others, held over until next week).

Contributions of less than $10.00 each,	**$6,606.**
Previously reported...	**$1,501,152.58**
Total this report......	**662,268.24**
GRAND TOTAL..	**$2,163,420.82**